IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,007.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 4-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 19th July.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ..	9000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	12500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10000	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate.	"B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	"B" rat
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or	742-8
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or	792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso..	22nd July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley..	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec. 1913
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6353	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez ..	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..	,, 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	,, 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar ..	,, 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool ..	,, 605	957
Bombay to New York ..	,, 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..	,, 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 17th July,	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Friday 18th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Barala," 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 17th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Lindula	3358	Thursday 24th July.
*Pentakota	3412	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 4th Sept.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
16th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

		1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) ..	Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) ..	,,	891	743	405
To London (single) ..	,,	660	528	270
Do. (return) ..	,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

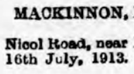
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—
H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLE AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Port Said ..	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Red' Italia..	6237	.....	17th Sept. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer ..	6000	.....	7th Jan. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer ..	6000	.....	29th ,, 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165	
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay	about
Umsinga..	4500	25th July,	1913

Fares Rs. 350 to Rs 390.

Fare to Weymouth, Rs. 350.

For further particulars apply to

W. &. A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 29,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—SIMLA

BRANCHES :—

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 upto Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BARRU (Kalantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN HYDE PARK TO-DAY.

London in June—London to-day, one of those last glowing glory days. London in June is the world in perspective and the chair in Hyde Park is a splendid vantage ground from which to view it. Cars, cars, cars, on they come—low little racers, earth or dust colour skim along Brood-walk on their way to the unknown beyond—brown, clean shaven, eager young faces, just visible above the steering wheel and one imagines the length of limb concealed by the bonnet.

Then the family cars—*big Napiers occupied in the most part* with London's well-born youngsters. Stiff, erect, in the middle of the seat sits nurse, the baby on her knee, and the rest of the children facing her and on either side; and the children living bundles of exquisite lace and muslin, well-groomed little boys, adorable elder girls with their long curls and their little parasols. A soft whirr, denotes the advent of *those masterpieces in motors.* Great beautiful blue creatures, from the plain silver lamps to the invisible crest, they fill one with a sense of delight. One knows without raising the eyes what they will contain—the beautiful debutante and her chaperon, or the girl bride and her husband, and occasionally a Jewish face, handsome and heavy.

From THE EVENING NEWS, June 4th, 1913.

WHEREVER there *is* a crowd of cars it is inevitably the NAPIER which attracts the attention, not only of the observant journalist but also of the general public.

Sole Agents for NAPIER MOTORS LTD. and for their

"MASTERPIECES IN MOTORS,"

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up) £8,000,000
SURPLUS £1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE :— 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON :—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq, C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE :
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	,, ,,
Chester	125	,, ,,
Devoe's	125	,, ,,
Monkey	125	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES.

PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

APPEAL
FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF
ST. JOSEPH'S FOUNDLING HOME,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

THE FOUNDLINGS AT MAZAGON.

IF any sympathiser with suffering were to make the rounds of all the philanthropic institutions that glorify this city of large charities, and wished to lead the stream of benevolence into a channel that appeals with the most touching pathos to the inner deeps of human feeling, he would unquestionably summon us to the spot at Mazagon where the foundlings find a home. Yet, strange to tell, it is unquestionably also the one spot about which the least is known, the one good work towards which opulent Bombay exhibits, for the most part, the empty aspect of its pocket. Like the poor foundling, it was called into existence to befriend, it stands forth amongst our varied charities veritably as "nobody's child." This, no doubt, is due not to any exclusiveness of benefactions that refuse to see a proper object in the protection of helpless and deserted infancy, but to the retiring habits of the good Sisters who manage it, and who know nothing of the business artifices for working a charity for all it is worth. The gauds and pretty tricks of advertisement do not challenge the wayfarer. There is no "Siste Viator!" "Stand and deliver!" addressed to the market place, the congregations, the Rialtos "where merchants must do congregate that large unpaid apostolate of good friends who know the weak side of our countrymen's good nature and the alacrity with which they plank down a contribution whenever the voice of suffering is borne to their ears. Even the newspaper so liberal of their space and kindly send-of whenever the angel of charity is on the wing for money have somehow lost sight of the poor little dots that reach the Sisters of the Cross in so many mysterious ways no sooner born than abandoned. It is much to be regretted that so good a work should be left in such comparative obscurity. It only needs a little of the legitimate push that is called for in the organisation of charity to establish this most gracious work of mercy—the first of its kind in the East—as one of the most popular in this city. It is too little known and too little is done to make it known better and thus the anxieties of management are allowed to press more heavily on the Sisters than the broad charity alive amongst us would tolerate, if the nature and extent of the misery alleviated were properly known. More than 20 years ago the writer of this notice made an appeal in this paper on behalf of the poor foundlings, with an immediate accession of warm hearted and substantial interest on the part of the leading ladies of the city, European and Native. He has never noticed any similar appeal since, nor has a subscription book ever been brought to his door and thus the inference is irresistible that Bombay knows little, far too little, of an institution that deserves an altogether special niche among the celebrities of its charity because it is concerned with the redemption of helpless, motherless, deserted babes. Hitherto the whole burden for its support has fallen practically on a small group of steadfast friends, who, whatever other calls there be, never set aside the urgency of the appeal that reaches them from the children.

St. Joseph's Foundling Home was founded in 1874 by a prelate of unbounded energy and kidness of heart. Of all the good work left behind by that truly illustrious and noble man, Archbishop Meurin, of the Society of Jesus, none have a greater right to appeal to public charity, because he was first in this special field, and because no other good work is calculated so directly to preserve our common nature from the best and most cowardly of all crimes—the murder of innocent children. Its very presence amongst us is an educational protest against infanticide as well as an appeal to every impulse within us that is kind and gentle and good. Though the institution is primarily for the maintenance of foundlings, circumstances, easily conjectured, obliged the Sisters of the Cross to open the doors to helpless women, young friendless girls, widows and strangers who are without means of support. The absolute impossibility of turning such cases away from the door has laid an enormous burden on the management. For, the institution has not one penny of endowment. It lives literally from month to month, from hand to mouth, confident yet always struggling, penniless yet never in want. With that wondrous reliance on the ways of Divine Providence which is so marked a character of the charities of the Catholic Church, an average of 250 souls, varying in age from a few days to over eighty years, are fed, clothed, sheltered and, in the case of the young, educated in the institution. The robustness of the good Sisters' faith in the bounties of Providence does not diminish the anxieties that must weigh upon them from the precariousness of resource that is kept fed by no endowment. Not to know from day to day from what quarter to expect the daily dole must be a drag on the most elastic spirits, a continuous jar on the serenest hope. Yet the work goes on, and the two hundred and fifty mouths are fed and a swinging cot is always ready with an "amah" for the gracious offices of motherhood towards the little bundles picked out of the gutter by a kind hearted policeman, or sent by charity from remote stations like the pretty child recently forwarded from Bangalore. The nursery side of the Home contains about 30 babies and 60 helpless children, and they reach the Sisters' hands in all stages of neglect and emaciation. Every opportunity is offered to the charitable public to see how their money is spent, and the wondrous economies that can keep going an institution for two hundred and fifty persons for something under a hundred pounds a month, including the rent of the premises. There is little margin left out of this for ornament or for the showy extras that are apt to catch a listless visitor's eye, but look into the cupboards where the clothes are kept and docketed, see the marvels that women's industry can turn out in patching and piecing gifts from cast-off wardrobes, dip your hands into jars in the godown where the rice and grain and condiments are kept, and you will realise how honestly and kindly all that makes up the very substance of charity is thought out and made the most of by a few Catholic nuns who bear so bravely the hundred anxieties of this most harassing charge.

On what, then, have the Sisters to depend to keep open house for the foundlings? The amount is made up in this way: Rs. 50 a month comes from the proceeds of the St. Vincent's Society, Rs. 15 from the Kalbadevi Circle and Rs. 10 from the Girgaum Circle but the mainstay of the institution is his Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, who contributes every month Rs. 400, and who in spite of his small means is doubtless good for more if it ever became a question of turning out of doors the helpless for want of means to feed them. The balance of some Rs. 700 a month has to come from the charitable public and somehow or other in spite of the modesty with which the work is conducted the charity required to keep the institution solvent has never failed. It floats but it does not flourish. There ought to be a substantial nucleus of an endowment and if our citizens had only once brought home to them the real nature of a Foundling Home and all it implies that can touch as no other charity can the deep springs of pity that lie at the bottom of every heart towards infancy and childhood it is impossible to suppose that the Sisters would be suffered much longer to drag alone without proper resources their load of daily care. It would be doing those good ladies the greatest wrong if anything in this notice conveyed the ideas that they were dissatisfied with the support they received from the public. Nothing can exceed their cheerful motherliness and nothing would surprise them more than any suggestion that they did anything very wonderful in maintaining 250 persons a month including a group of native foster-mothers on a precarious Rs. 1,200 a month. But a casual visitor like the writer of this notice is at liberty to speak out about what his own eyes, at a totally unexpected visit has seen, and knowing something of the other charities of which Bombay is justly proud, he is entitled to say that no more deserving charity exists among us, both because the nature of the good work is of a special and altogether pathetic character, and because the Sisters have manipulated their small means to such good purpose that since the opening of the Home in 1874 nearly 11,000 helpless infants, children, and the doating infants of old age have been admitted and cared for.

Owing to the increasing number of the inmates, the present building is by far too small, and the Sisters are compelled to erect a larger establishment. They call upon their friends, welwishers, and sympathizers to aid them in this charitable undertaking. "If God does not let a cup of cold water given in His name go unrewarded" how much greater will be the reward of those who have stretched forth their generous hands to support so noble a work of charity.

"Your mothers, who have lost a beloved child, if the memory of those pretty ways still brings the tears unbidden to your cheek and you thrice happy mothers, who have never lost one tender lamb of the flock, and around whose knees come trooping a group of happy children's faces, think, when you look into your darling's eyes, think sometimes of the poor Foundlings, and lend some human help to those who never felt the sunbeam of a mother's smile and whose infant limbs were never wrapped in slumber under the thrilling endearments of an idolizing mother's love."

I recommend this appeal most urgently to the well-known charity of our Bombay citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen.

† HERMAN JURGENS, S.J.,
Archbishop of Bombay.

Bombay, July 1913.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEGHLA DIVAL NAKWA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on in or to the said pieces or parcels of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure, situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 206 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 2-2929, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. ward No. 1890, Street No. 886, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjibhai and Jeeva Valli, on or towards the West by the plot bearing New Survey No. 3-2929, hereinafter secondly described, and on or towards the East by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 257 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 3-2929, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1891, Street No. 887, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North and West by the property of Nowroji Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjibhoy and Jeewa Valli, and on or towards the East by the plot bearing New Survey No. 2-2929, hereinbefore first described. And

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of the Foras tenure situate at Parel, Mingutmandli, in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,293, square yards of thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 148, 163, etc., Collector's New No. 12076, and New Survey No. 2-2928, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 1894, and Street No. 890, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli Bhanjiboy and Jeewa Valli, on or towards the South by the property of Ramdas Purshotumdas Javeri, on or towards the West by the plot bearing New Survey No. 2927, and on or towards the East by the property of the Pearl Mills, Ld.

The above three pieces of land are now in the occupation of the tenant of the said vendor.—Dated this 15th day of July, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 P.M.

MR. G. STILLWELL PRESENTS

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CHINESE TRANSFORMIST

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SERIES OF ORIENTAL MYSTERIES.

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WONG TOY SUN'S OFFER.

Owing to objections which have been raised by the authorities it has been found necessary to cancel the offer made by WONG TOY SUN of a £ 5 note to the person who identified him on THURSDAY.

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AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.'s steamer Trieste, 3208 tons, Captain E. Grimme, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, 3798 tons, Captain T. Hori, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and the 1 passenger.

The steamer Ramsay, 2,769 tons, Captain F. C. Mullan, arrived in harbour yesterday from New Port with a general cargo of coal.

The steamer Stephanatis, 2584 tons, Captain R. A. Goodridge, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Umtoli, 1,636 tons, Captain A. F. Clarke, will sail to-day, for Middlesbrough with a general cargo.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Delta, 4,780 tons, Captain E. P. Martin, will sail to-day for Shanghai via Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 14th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr Talbot.....R Navy
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton .. R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator.. Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 15.

Arcadia.....3514 Barcham .....P and O Co
Banca.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Breconian..... 2577 Jones .....K N and Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderton ...K N & Co
City of Bombay 3858 Scarry .....K N & Co
Horeinee... 914 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kirkfield .....2060 Dermody.... T M and Co
Kamakura Maru ...3798 Hori.....N Y Kaisha
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Nyanza...2642 Mcallister.....W and A G & Co
Neuenfels...3541 Freiche W and A G and Co
Nairung.....2862 McNeil.....T M & Co
Ramsay.....2739 Mullan ..... P and O Co
Saxed.....157 Bonsfield Arab Strs Ld
Sidra .....2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Salamis.....2796 Rodger.....T M & Co
Scharfels...3533 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Trieste.....3208 Grimme.....A L S N Co
Umsinga...1869 Cox.....W & A G & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Canara.....3889 Dogge .. Java...M M and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa	16-7	R Line
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller		18-7	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Dido	3127	Williams			J F and Co
F Umta	3492	Babb			M M & Co
G Budrio	1613	Fisher	Arab Strs Ld		
H Umtali	1686	Clarke	Hull	16-7	J F & Co
K Mahronda	4921	Armstrong	London	16-7	K N and Co
M Villa-de-Oran	3004	Mason			M & Co
N Morocco	2476	Pickering		19-7	J F & Co
O Salient	2419	West Cott			S Smid & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith			J Finlay & Co
Q Baruda	1899	Milne			M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Vorwaerts	3729	Clanak		A L S N Co
2	Scindia	3263	Keso		W and A G & Co
3	Shirala	3400	Beck		M M and Co
4	Hidalgo	2760	Horbord		J F & Co
5	Ekbatana	860	Krazer	Antwerp	15-7 W & A G & Co
6	Kybfels	3159	Frisins		W & A G & Co
	Bouers	3159	Burns		W and A G & Co
8	Shinyo Maru	3664	Okbuma	Kobe	16-7 N Y Kaisha
9	Delta	4780	Martin		P & O Co
10 & 11	Chupra	3854	McFadyn	Anwerp	16-7 M M & Co
12&13	Egypt	4207	Simmers		P and O Co
14	Liriga	957	Butler		M M and Co
15	Bombay Maru	3898	Fuzawa		N Y K
16	Heim	758	Eriksen		F F and Co

H W P D

Touriard .....760 Goolam .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dwarka .....759 Moton .....M M and Co

M W D D

Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen ..... A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
14	Stephanotes	Goodridge	C'outta, July 3
15	Trieste	Grimme	Trieste, June 3
	Kamakura Maru	Hori	Kobe, June 14
	Ramsay	Mullan	Newport, J 14

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels	Commanders.	From
15	Elmnoor	Williams	Port Said
	Shwedagon	Creagh	Rangoon

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Delta, Martin for Shanghai.
" Umtoli, Clarke for Middlesbro.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Clan Sinclair, for Liverpool.
" Banca, for Japan.
" Humayun, for Jeddah.
Neuenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Chupra," left Port Said on the evening of the 12th instant. The same Co's steamer "Nevasa," left Port Said on the evening of the 13th instant. The same Co's steamer "Nowshera," left London on the evening of the 12th instant. The same Co's steamer "Nevasa," left Suez on the afternoon of the 14th instant.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. P. "UMTALI," JULY 16.

The Natal Line steamer "Umtali," will sail from "H" shed, Prince's Dock on the morning of the 16th instant, with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 7-45 a.m. sharp :—

TO PORT SAID

Maj. Flenner-Hassett.

TO WEYMOUTH.

Acton, Lt E L L
Canny, Mrs and infant
Haines, Mr C
Hently, Mrs J child and infant
Hampton, Mr D
Pilkington, Mr S H
Pilkington, Mrs and child
Steele, Col St G L
Watson, Mrs and 2 infants

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 7 bales wool, M Daga ; 418 bales wool, D Sasoon and Co ; 154 bales wool, M Ramjidas ; 650 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

City of Bombay s—31 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co ; 2,250 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 2,100 cwts linseed cakes, 2,100 cottonseed cakes, K Devchand and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER,

Scindia s—15 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—650 cwts myrabalams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1000 cwts poppyseed, 5,500 cwts wheat, K Devchand and Co ; 14,500 cwts wheat, 5,100 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

City of Bombay s—50 bales hemp, K Reeve and Co.

Egypt s—3,952 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—800 cwts wheat, 1980 cwts masoor 2,000 linseed Ralli Bros. ; 95 Cases 105 casks goat skins, Nizamundin and Co ; 620 cwts cottonseed oil cakes, I Cotton Oil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Egypt s—600 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hedalgo s—2,000 cwtt cottonseed, 6,150 cwt castorseed, G Bhimji.

FOR MIDDLESBOROUGH,

Umsinga s—3,800 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Romera s—12 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co ; 501 cwts crushed myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—2,001 cwts poppyseed, C Bognians and Co ; 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Ville de Oran s—7,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros. ; 1,750 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

Arcadia s—500 tons manganese ore, K Reeve and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—500 tons manganese ore K Reeve and Co.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation ; 40 cwts Jubulpore stone, S Valabhdas.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nunenfels s—2000 cwts linseed, K Devohand and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—55 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 40 cwts appricote seeds, R Jivandas and Co ; 2,200 crushed myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MOJI

Bombay Maru s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cocton, N M K Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru —300 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—1 bale cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 20 chests opium, M H E Ellias, 20 chests opium, S Hakamchand ; 40 chests opium, H. Rampartap.

FOR CALCUTTA

Mairung s—100 bales cotton, M Jaitha and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—JULY 14.

Steamer s.s. Nuenfels, from Hamburg, Agent W and A Graham and Co—110 bags 20 cases 182 crates tiles, 56 barrels cement, 56 cases aloe, 50 drums bleaching powder, 103 cases sulphuric acid, 264 cylinders carbolic acid, 325 cases nitric acid, 2 cases clock, 1 case sandclock, 82 cases 13 crates 68 mats glass bottles, 9 cases plate glass, 1,094 cases window glass, 406 cases 9 casks hollow, 26 cases glass bangles, 14 cases glass beads, 274 cases 2 casks 86 boxes lampware, 5 cases castor oil, 10 cases oil varnish, 526 cask 200 barrels lubricating oil, 2 cases sandalwood oil, 10 kags turkeyred oil, 4 drums 218 cases beer, 16 cases wine, 1,390 cases 1 drum spirits, 1 case grease, 122 cases lock, 6 cases gum, 648 6 cask 20 Kegs nails, 12 pieces 10 cases Y M sheets, 200 bundles Y M Squares 2 cases provisions 75 cases condensed milk, 87 cases sterilized milk, 6 cases sterilized cream, 10 cases cheese, 7 casks ivory, 100 cask white lead, 101 casks 40 bags 50 kegs 70 drums 50 barrels red lead, 1 case black lead, 275 cases 101 casks 29 drums 21 kegs aniline colour, 6 cases 23 casks 75 kegs alizerine colour, 350 cases 45 cask 90 drums 189 kegs 54 tineans 166 pkgs paints and colours, 40 bags caraway seed, 2,071 bales 145 cases 7 pkgs paper, 20 cases soap, 439 bales 596 cases cottongoods, 8 cases cotton yarn, 18 cases cotton and woolen goods, 63 cases cotton and silk 10 cases 1 bale wool, 17 bales 243 cases woolen goods, 9 cases woolen yarn, 1 case limen yarn, 1 case cigars.

Steamer Nairung, from Calcutta via coast, Agents T. Morisson and Co—849 bags cocoanuts, 99 casks cocoanut oil, 60 casks engine oil, 20 casks cylinder oil, 139 casks groundnut oil, 5 casks castor oil, 18 casks raw linseed oil, 30 casks boiled linseed oil, 8 drums methylated spirits, 20 drums turpentine, 587 coils coir rope, 3,586 bundles coir yarn, 6 bundles, 100 bales gunnies, 5 bales paper, 598 bales cotton, 119 bales cotton waste, 6 bags sandalwood, 747 teak squares, 3 bundles waste yarn, 36 bundles cardamoms, 1 cask dye, 5 boxes, 2 casks, 165 drums, 1,305 kegs paint and colours, 14 cases cigars, 1 bag salt.

Steamer Hidalgo, from Christiania, Agents J Finlay and Co.—7 barrels alum, 1714 tons coal, 1,570 kegs nails, 500 bundles buckets, 1,987 bundles fish-plates, 30 drums boiled oil, 20 drums seed oil, 286 drums linseed oil, 120 drums reduced turpentine, 37 cases, 1 cask, 393 kegs paint and colour, 100 tons iron pig, 49 cases biscuits, 6 cases cotton goods.

Steamer Scharfels from Calcutta, Agents W and A Graham and Co.—7,000 tons coal.

Steamer Humayun from Akyab ; Agents, T. Morisson and Co.—10 bundles gunnies, 3 cases cloth, 49,727 bags white rice.

Steamer Banca from Mojee, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—6,600 tons coal.

Steamer Stephanotis from Calcutta, Agents Andrew Yule and Co.—5,363 tons coal

Steamer Ramsay from New Port (England), Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—53,039 tons coal.

A representative meeting was held in mail week at the residence of Mr. Stavridi, the Greek Consul-General in London, in aid of the Epirus Relief and Repatriation Fund. This fund is working in the portions of Epirus which have suffered most severely from the war. There is a devastated district of 30 burned villages, representing some 2,000 or 3,000 families, all homeless.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HULTON.—At Gangapur, on the 26th June, William Penton Hulton, aged 27 years, Assistant Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, 4-10 p. m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Standard Bank, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate-street, 4 p. m.
Iranian Association : Discussion on "A Comparative View of the State after Death." Whiteaway Building, 6-25 p.m.
Harwood Association Football League : B. A. C. vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Marine Court of Enquiry, Esplanade Police Court, 11-30 a. m.
Classical Association : Professor R. Marrs on "Lucian of Samosata," Town Hall, 6-30 p. m.
Circle Litteraire Commitee Meeting, with receptions, Petit's French Library, 6 p.m.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: The worst kind of poverty is vain hopes.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 4th inst., left Aden at 5 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 5 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-30	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March	Through Night to Light Lankien
Ballet Music. Coppelia	Delibes
Valse ..... Contemplation	Kandt
Selction ..... Tannhauser	Wagner
Caprice ..... Echo des Bastions	Kling
Selection ... Iolanthe	Sullivan

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—One nilgai bull (*Boselophus tragocamelus*) has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection by Captain T. H. Marshall.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD, BOMBAY.—The Students Brotherhood Motiwalla Prize of the value of Rs. 125, offered by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for the best essay to all under-graduates and graduates of not more than five years' standing has had to be divided and the examiners have awarded it in proportion to Mr. P. O. Phillip, B. A., of Karwar, and Mr. Ambravaneshwar, of Trichinopoly. Essays were received from all over India and abroad. The subject for the essay was "the present System of Education in India and its bearing on the Social and Religious life of the people."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Vyrwaerts" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. to-day—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Itria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 23rd July,—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Shinya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. to day, instead of on the 15th as previously notified.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY:—The annual meeting of the Bombay Scottish Education Society was held on Monday in the vestry of St Andrew's Church, with Mr. D.M. Inglis in the chair. The report for the year 1912-1913 was unanimously adopted. A minute was read recording the death of the Rev. John Cameron, for many years joint honorary secretary of the Society. A statement of accounts for the year was submitted by the honorary treasurer and unanimously approved. Mr. D. M. Inglis was appointed chairman for the year 1913-1914, and Mr. D. Fraser deputy chairman. Mr. A. D. Shanks was reappointed honorary Treasurer, and the Rev. J. C. Mathew and the Rev. R. M. Gray were appointed joint honorary secretaries.

"THE INDIAN CHURCHMAN."—The second issue of the "Indian Churchman" (for the month of July) is fully as interesting as the first. Among its contents are an article by an anonymous author : "The Importance of being Frank," which deals with the divorce question, the second instalment of Canon Revengton's "The Holy Spirit in the Sacraments" and "Thought of the Day," by the Rev. W. R. Mathews, Lecturer in Philosophy at King's College, London, and a "Plea for Contempt," by the Rev. W. A. Sawtell. There is an excellent series of news-letters from various centres in India and from Home, and a competition is announced, Rs. 15 being awarded for the best answer in 500 words or less to the question "By what authority do Christians keep Sunday as the Sabbath.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 16th July, 1913.

494. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

495. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

496. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

497. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifles. Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

498. Machine Gun.—The Machine Gun Section of "F" Company will parade on Wednesday the 16th instant, (and not Thursday the 17th as previously notified) at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

499. "G" Company Recruits will parade today Wednesday the 16th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

500. Spoon Shoot.—There will be a Spoon Shoot to-morrow Thursday the 17th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-40 a.m.

501. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 18th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15th July, 1913.

167. Leave.—The undernamed is granted leave of absence for 6 months from 15th July 1913.

No. 1249 Bombr. H. T. Binks, No. 2 Coy.

165. Regimental Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9-30 p.m.

(1) Business :—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence Scheme.

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	16	m 10 43	27 8
		10 9 a	24 11
Thur ...	17	m 11 24	28 1
		10 58 a	25 2
Fri	18	m 0 0 a	28 3
		11 41 a	25 5
Sat	19	m 0 32	28 4
Sun	20	m 0 10	25 7
		1 1 a	28 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.....	16	m 3 24	16 5
		4 46 a	20 5
Thur ...	17	m 4 10	16 4
		5 29 a	19 10
Fri	18	m 4 52	16 3
		6 7 a	19 4
Sat	19	m 5 31	16 5
		6 41	18 11
Sun	20	m 6 7	16 7
		7 13 a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
5 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m
16 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 1 m.	do 7h. 19m
17 (Thursday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 19m
18 (Friday)	do 6h. 10m.	do 7h. 18m
19 (Saturday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 18m
20 (Sunday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 18m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon July 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 28-1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0m. a.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 14th July to 6 a.m. on the 15th July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	6	4
Total mortality from all causes		82

"THAT NO ONE CAN DENY" the popularity of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is sufficiently proved in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, where Justice Coram Hayward, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of this famous preparation remarked, "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." There are no two opinions about Squibb's being the best cure for Malaria and other fevers—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON CURRENTS STILL ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Both monsoon currents have been fairly active, and rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the westcoast, Hyderabad and the north Madras coast; fairly general in Upper Burma and the southwest Punjab; local in Bengal, east of the United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, Mysore and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, two inches; Tavoy, seven; Moulmein, four; Thayetmyo, three-quarters; Lashio and Silchar, one; Sibsagar, five; Jalpaiguri, four; Darjeeling, one-and-a-half; Sambalpur, three; Bahraich and Dehra Dun, one and a half; Jansi, one; Chakrata and Cherat, two; Sirsa and Ambala, one; Seoni, Nagpur, and Pachmarhi, one; Chanda, three-quarters; Jubulpore and Jagdalpur, one-and-a-half; Ratnagiri, five; Marmagao and Cochin, three; Karwar, four; Aurangabad, one-and-a-half; Hyderabad (Deccan), one; Nizamabad and Mercara, two.

The most pronounced disturbance, which has appeared this year is now developing off the Orissa coast and may be expected to move in a northwesterly direction. The temperature is low in the Punjab.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the south and north-east of the Peninsula.

LAHORE, July 15.

It has rained copiously in Lahore for the last few days. Some old houses have collapsed killing in one case a man and a woman.

AT SEA.

The Bombay and Persia S. N Co's steamer Homayun, Captain J. Murch, which arrived in harbour on Monday reports that she experienced boisterous weather in the Bay of Bengal and fine weather up the Malabar Coast.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Banca, Captain A. B. Garwood, which reached here on Monday reports that she passed a wreckage in Latitude 3·36 deg.G and Latitude 99·49E

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	51·75	50·76	51·49
Tuesday, 15th July.....	0·41	0·41	0·45
Total.....	52·16	51·17	51·94

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 15.

Station.	Last 24 hours. to data.	Total.	Total.	Total Corrodg. 1911	Corrdg Corrdg 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Cumballa Hill.	0·30	40·75	21·54	15·39	

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 15th July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 38	53 12

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.
83	68	0 84	75 32

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 14th	93·8	83·5	...	...
Jask	94·3	88·0	...	...
Muskat 14th	96·3	84·1	0·15	4·01
Multan	90·9	75·6	...	6·15
Rawalpindi	88 9	75 8	0·02	6·8
Lahore	87·8	73·0	1·16	11·36
Sirsa ...	90·5	75·9	1·10	18·2
Ambala	91·5	78·8	...	8 39
Delhi	93·0	80·0	0 10	3·84
Agra	92·3	80 1	...	3 47
Mainpuri	98 0	74 5	0·88	2·32
Cawnpore	91·1	79·0	0 2	7·40
Allahabad	93·1	76·5	0 07	6·06
Jacobabad	108·1	89·8	...	0·84
Karachi	89·5	82 5	...	0·67
Ajmer	94·6	81 2	...	5·64
Jaipur	94·2	76·6	0·1.	8·95
Kotah	97·1	8·1	...	4·56
Bhuj	91·0	78·0	...	6·11
Dwarka	89·3	82·2	...	3 35
Verawal	84·1	79·3	0·18	18·4
Rajkot	93·6	74·3	...	13·7
Bhavnagar Para.	93·0	77·3	0·19	24·92
Surat	88 9	79·6	...	23·2
Ahmedabad	94 1	78 7	...	15 06
Deesa	92·3	77·4	...	10 66
Neemuch	89·4	76 0	...	7·72
Indore	84·1	75·1	...	8·76
Jubbulpore	86 8	68 9	1·25	13·06
Saugor	84 3	72 6	0·47	11·08
Hoshangabad	85·1	75·4	0·30	7·59
Khandwa	88·7	76 6	0·03	10·38
Akola	87·2	74·5	0·05	8·19
Amraoti	86·5	74 3	0·53	14·0
Nagpur	88·1	24·3	0 94	16·34
Chanda	87·0	73·0	0·83	15·45
Raipur	87·7	71·6	0·21	9·35
BOMBAY	85·2	27·8	0·61	44·60
Ratnagiri	84·3	78·2	5·4	45 87
Mormugao	78·0	78·7	3·9	60·19
Karwar	78·7	74·0	3·69	54 92
Malegaon	86·9	73·1	0·1.	7·.
Ahmednagar	83·6	70·	0·07	13 6.
Poona	83·0	71·6	0 03	10·44
Sholapur	82·8	72·1	0·04	8 10
Bijapur	84·2	70·8	0·01	8·4.
Belgaum	79·5	66·5	0·30	11·22
Aurangabad	84·9	71·2	1·67	10·96
Nizamabad (Indur)	82 9	71·7	1·94	20·10
Hyderabad	79·8	70·2	0·24	7 50
Mangalore	79·8	73·.	1·86	52 9
Calicut	79·3	72·1	3·05	58·24
Cochin	84·7	7·7	0·90	34·6.
Colombo	85·0	78·0	...	8·75
Masulipatam	82 3	74·7	0·11	3·76
Bellary	8·5	74 8	...	3·.
Cuddapah	91·5	75 0	0 07	3·74
Madras	93 5	79·0	0·3	2·49
Bangalore	79 8	69·8	...	6·7
Coimbatore	8·4	69·2	...	1·2
Trichinopoly	94·1	78·2	...	1·28
Negapatam	97·7	80·2	...	1·04

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east Punjab and light local rain in the southwest Punjab ; Multan has had 0·15", Ambala 1·10" and Sirsa 1·16' Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern and central districts ; night temperature is below normal at Sirsa and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Local rain has fallen ; Agra has had 0·10" and Jhansi 0·88." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.— Jaipur reports 0·17" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is drier than usual at Kotah. Day temperature is in excess in south Rajputana ; night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Nearly but light rain has fallen on the south Kathiawar Coast; Veraval has had 0·18" and Bhavnagar-Para 0·19". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Jubbulpore has had 1·25"; Saugor 0·47," Hoshangabad 0·30" Amraoti 0·99" Chanda 0·83", and Raipur 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general ; Bombay has had 0·61" Ratnagiri 5·14" Mormugao 3·49" and Karwar 3·69". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydersabad.—General rain has fallen in Hyderabad and local rain in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0·94" Belgaum 0·38" Aurangabad 1·67" Nizamabad 1·94" and Hyderabad 0·94". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in deefect at Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease in the rainfall in the Punjab and the United Provinces, due probably to the formation of a disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal, but an increase in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and on the west Coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been widespread, and at most stations heavy, on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in Hyderabad, nearly general in the Central Provinces and the extreme western districts of the United Provinces, and fairly general in the east Punjab. Light local rain has fallen in the south-west Punjab, east Rajputana, Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces; fairly general rain in Hyderabad; local rain in the United Provinces; some showers in the east Punjab, the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 15th July 1913, was 29·815 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 14. BOMBAY, July 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 9-16	1-9	
3 do. Rentes	83 3-4	un	chgd
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 5-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	26 15-16		1-8
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 3-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 2-9		2-9
Exchange on London at Paris ..	25·25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46 1-2		
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ...	4 1-3		1-3
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 11-16		1-3
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
do 7 day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) Is. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by China selling.

* Amount paid into the Bank of England about £150,000.

The sum of £110,000 has been set aside account Council of India Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL

Spot	Easier. Good biz done.
Futures	... Steady.
Manchester	...Market closed.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500
Imports	... 11,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·71—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9·45 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 44 —04	6·36 —04	6 23 —03	6·17 —03

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·12 —04	6·12 —03	6 12 —03

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6 13 —04	6·14 —04	6·15 —04

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·04, Oct. 11·45.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·04 Oct. 11·45.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·00 Oct. 11·48.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year...	1,600
" Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	6,000
Spot Cotton	12·30 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·10+04
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·47+03

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on commission houses buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 7-16 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug.	12·09+02
Futures month of Oct.	11·48+01
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

Our Circular is rather bearish. The Crop prospects are very good, especially in Texas.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....
Do. Months— ...	.....
Do. Name of Ports ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 3-4—1-8
Do. Months ...	July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...	37 5-8
Do. Months of Shipments	—Aug.-Sept. —London—Sellers.
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario Santa 'Fe'	No sellers. Dull

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian ...	37-38 July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p c ex ship	...52 1-4 unchgd.
Do. Months—	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.	—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	...47 3-8+3-8
Do Months —	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.	—Hamburg—Sellers.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship	...47 1-4 unchgd
Do Months—	... July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports	—Dunkirk—Value.
Linseed Calcutta	... 45 3
Do. Months—	... July-August. London—Done—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata	...43 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market	£ 6-16-0
July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee	... 8 7-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 3 8 1-2 July-Aug.—Value—Firm.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B	... £ 62 1-4d.
Copper dressers	...£ 77 1-2
Yellow Metal	... 6 7-8d.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—11s.—Value.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar O & F India (double bags)	.. 12 6 3 4
Do. Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec —Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Prices rather easier.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar O & F India	... 11 7 1-2
Months of Shipments	Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Little doing.	
German Beet-root 50 p.c.	... 9 1 1-2 1.
Months of Shipments	... Aug.—Sellers.
	9 3 1-2 unchgd —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm with moderate biz.	
BAR & Similar Crystals O & F India	... 13 6 3-4.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet at further decline.	
Mauritius Crystals O & F Calcutta and Bombay ... South of Shipments ...	} No quotation.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—	
Do.	11 6 3-4—July—Value.
Do.	11 6—July-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—	
Do.	11 8 1-4—July—Value.
Do.	11 7 1-2—July-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet. Prices occasionally easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [July 15th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 12th & 13th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	36	41,102
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	49	58,135

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 2 lakhs up.

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and rates were unchanged. A fair business has been done in Bank remittance, but bills are very scarce. Rates close as under.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d. to 29-32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept
Do. do Francs	...170
Do. do Marks	...138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai "	...196 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market reopened for business to-day the opening rates being 96 1-8 for Cash and 96 for the settlement. A fair business has been done and prices have advanced 1-16 closing as under,

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs. 96 3 0
Settlement	... " 96 1 0

BULLION.—

Owing to China selling the London market for bar silver yesterday declined 1-8 for ready to 26 15-16 and 1-16 for forward, to 27 3-16. New York was 3-8 lower at 58 3-8. The local market opened at 68 3-8 ex duty for the settlement and advanced 1-16 closing steady as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1 0
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	68	11 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	11 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	12 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	78	1 0
1st Settlement	... "	78	1 0
2nd Settlement	... "	78	2 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegram received here:—

WELD AND Co:—"Market dull but steady. Agricultural Bureau Report states that the consumption in America for June was 466,914 bales. The New Orleans "Times Democrat" states:—Distinct general improvement; labour is plentiful and fields worked to maximum. Complaints of boll weevil in several States and some damage done in certain districts of Mississipi. Crop is somewhat late."

GRUNING AND Co:—"Declined owing to more favourable weather reports. Market steady at the decline. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of call cotton."

The American markets closed rather steadier but this has had no effect locally and prices opened easier at Rs. 287 88 for good Broach March, and Rs. 238 for fully good Bengal January. Fine Khamgaon Akola January was quoted Rs, 272-3. There has again been very little business doing in contracts and rates close still easier as under. Ready cotton is dull and prices continue to decline daily. Holders are pressing sales but buyers are indifferent.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	286 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	249-50	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	236 1-2	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	270	do

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	282	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	272	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	268	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	262	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	282	do
Fine Khamgaon Akola ...	243-4	do

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 3,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·45 +01	6·37 +01	6·24 +01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·17 unchgd	6·12 unchgd	6·12 unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.
6·12 unchgd	6·13 unchgd	6·14 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7 13 0 B.T.
September	... "	8 10 6 B.T.
May 1914	... "	9 5 0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is steadier. We quote:—

Brown Delhi May...	Rs.	8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	"	7 12 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 8 0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 10 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	"	62 0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63 0 0

POPPYSEED:

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11 12 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	35 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	51 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Aug.-September	... Rs.	8 4 0 B.T.

WHEAT:—

The market is steady.

White Pessi 85 o.c. ready	Rs.	5 3 0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 9 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 11 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,660 x d
Bank of India	...	69 o.d.
Eastern Bank	...	86
Indian Specie	...	66

MILLS.

David	...	547 1-2
Kohinoor	...	800
Fazulbhai	...	575
Standard	...	1440
Edes and Sassoon Mill		190

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate		22 1-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord		193 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre		174
Bombay S N Ordy	..	250
Colaba Land and Mill ...		1,495
Treacher and Co	...	490 x d

RAILWAY.

Central Provinces Ry ...		97 o d
Tapti Valley	...	600 o. d.
Upper Sind Light Ry...		16 prem

TWO-DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., Saturday:—

Cotton	...	...	2,391 bales.
Wheat	...	...	27,176 cwts.
Linseed	...	...	19,185 "
Rapeseed	...	...	6,150 "
Gingellyseed	...	...	991 "
Poppyseed	...	...	1,705 "
Groundnuts	...	...	2,318 "
Castorseed	...	...	3,320 "
Rice	...	...	2,181 "
Myrabollams	...	...	153 "
Cottonseed	...	...	17,653 "
Mowrasseed	...	...	12,590 "
Gram	...	...	1,756 "
Joowar	...	...	490 "
Maize	...	...	Nil "
Barley	...	...	1,201 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 14.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000	Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000	do
Exports to Continent ...	...	"
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·30	
Future Cotton at New York August ...	...	12·10+4
Future Cotton at New York October ...	...	11·47+8
Spot closing tone ...	...	.....
Futures closing tone	...	Steady

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced on bull support and short covering and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 7-16
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ...	...12·00+2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	...11·48+1
Future closing tone.— ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	.....
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	11,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·55
Mid American at Liverpool	...	6·72—5

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July-Aug	...	...	6·44—4
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6·36—4
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·23—3
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·17—3
Nov.-Dec	...	...	6 12—4
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·12—3
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·12—3
Feb.-Mar.	...	...	6 13—4
Mar.-Apl.	...	...	6·14—4

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Quiet.

LONDON, July 14.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.	Sellers. 45 4 1-2 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Dunkirk	... 47 3 "
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp	... 42 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet with little doing.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—	£25-0-0
do ... Sept-Oct.—	£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet,
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	90,000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Dunkirk...	65 Sellers
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	47
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	51 6
Do. Yellow Guserat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	52 3
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels, July-Aug.—Hull ...	£6-16-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May-June.—London.	.....

LONDON, July 14.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug —London...	Sellers. 38 1 1-2 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London...	37 9 "
Do. Club No. 2...July-Aug.—London ...	38 1 1-2 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	.....
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Steady
Do. South Australian ... July—	37 9 Sellers
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July-Aug.—	35 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July—	7 5 1-4
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, July 14.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	Sellers. 9 1 1-2 "
German Beet-root, 88 per cent. F.O. B. H'burg. Oct-Dec	9 3 "
Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....	.....
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—13 6 3-4	"
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 6 3-4 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet)
Mauritius Crystals ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 3
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, July 14.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta ...July ..	Value 11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	11
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July...	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec....	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July...	11 9 3-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	11 9
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi July ..	11 11 1-4
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom. or Karachi Jan.-Mch ..	12 1 1-2
Closing Tone of Market ... Special Feature ...	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, July 14

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	62	2	6
" Best English Selected.		68	15	0
" Brasiers ...	...	78	0	0
" Tone of Market	...	Quiet		
Hard Spelter	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	186	0	0
Yellow Metal	...	6 7-8		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool	...	10	12	6
Tin Plates, I C Coke 14 by 20, 112 Sheets in box C I F L'pool	...	0	14	3
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	15	6
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	...	2	17	6
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	16	6
Lead Pig English	...	19	17	6
Tone of Steel Market	...	Quiet		
Silver, Spot	...	26 15-16		
" 2 months hence	...	27 3-16		
" Tone of Market—Quiet—with little doing.				
" Special Feature ..		do		

LONDON, July 14.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot	... 26 15-16
Silver 2 Months	... 27 3-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market	...Very little doing
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div.	...£ 83 3-4
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 72 1-2
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£
Sterling loan ...	...£ } 87 1-4
Govt. Securities 3 p. c.	...£ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz.	... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	... Quiet
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	... 4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	... 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs.	... 25·24 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks ...	... 20·46
New york (Demand Bills) ds ...	... 4 86 3-4
Interest day to day loans	2 7-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	... 3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight	... 4 1-4
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight	... 4 11-16
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4

LONDON, July 14.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot...	... 89 6
Do. TN Spot Aug dely...	89 6
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely...	89 6
A. C. Garnet dely	... 83
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ...	Steady
Do. do TN Futures	Firm

General Tone of Market—Firm but demand is slow.

LIVERPOOL July 15.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	G.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·44	6·45
Aug.-Sept...	6·36	6·37
Sept.-Oct....	6·23	6·24
Oct.-Nov....	6·17	6·18
Nov.-Dec....	6·12	6·13
Dec.-Jan....	6·12	6·13
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·12	6·13
Feb.-Mar....	6·13	6·14
Mar.-Apl ...	6·14	6·15

Prices taken at 11-5 a.m.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,586,376 and was held in the following form —

Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15).....	4,000,000
Gold set aside in the Bank of England.....	1,730,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice.....	1,015,290
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 31st Mar. 1913 (Market price on 31st Mar. 1913)	14,209,950
Short dated Colonial Government Securities since purchased (cost price)	1,731,136
Total ...	22,686,376

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, July 12.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount Estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1913-14 ...	£ 21,650,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1913, to 12th July 1913, by Council Bills*	£ 5,852,865
Balance to be remitted from 13th July 1913 to 31st Mar 1914...	£ 15,797,135

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1660x
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69 CD
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1755
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	18
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	66
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£50
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	£125	£1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1008	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	232½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	522½
Century ...	100	100	3	280
Central India ...	500	500	70	2145
China ...	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1495
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	138½
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	450	250	10	547½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	575
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	362½
God Mohar ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hirabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	800
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1450
Maneckji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1440
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan... ...	250	250	10	302½
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	20	1435
Vishan Cotton O	500	500	Nil	470
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	623

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4900
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	925
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	138
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva.....	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60	865
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	245
Voltart U P Co, Ld	600	600	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ltd (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	600cd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4	97c d
Guzrat Railway ...	100		4	121

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her

THE WORLD OF SPORT

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 27.

ATHLETICS.

Three British sprinters have been showing to advantage in recent races. After winning the Northern Counties 100 and 220 yards championship at Leeds on Saturday, W. A. Applegarth returned to London and won a 100 yards handicap from scratch on Monday, twice doing 10 secs.

W. A. Stewart was credited with a faster performance still at the United Hospitals sports on Wednesday. He had a following wind, nevertheless his 9 9-10 secs. must be considered the best thing he has ever done.

Much satisfaction is felt in Scottish athletic circles respecting the ability of a new star named Collie from Aberdeen University. He won both the 100 and 220 yards races at the Scottish Inter 'Varsity meeting, his times being 10 1-5 secs. and 22 secs. respectively. The latter is a new Scottish record and Collie appears to be the best sprinter Scotland has had since the days of A. R. Donner.

WHY ENGLAND LAGS BEHIND.

The entries for the English athletic championships are very numerous and include many cracks from Sweden, France, Germany and the United States. It is safe to say that several of the events will be won by the visitors. That the foreigners were coming in force was known sometime ago, yet the names of some of England's best athletes are missing from the entry list. They include D. G. Davis, Arnold Jackson, D. Gaussen, and A. S. Ashington, winners of the quarter, mile, 3 miles and long jump at the inter Varsity sports. It is further understood that G. R. L. Anderson will not defend his title in the hundles. It would be interesting to know why so many Varsity athletes holds aloof from the Amatuer Athletic Association championships. One can understand their reluctance to rub shoulders with the rank and file of the athletic competing as amatures, but when England's athtelic prestige is at stake, patriotism should come before class distinction. It is a great pity, and we shall continue to lay behind until some method is desired of getting the public schools and varsities to support athletics.

LAWN TENNIS.

We are now in the middle of the most important part of the Lawn Tennis season. Followers of the game were in force at Queen's Club to see the conclusion of the London Championship, and the Davis Cup matches between Canada and South Africa. The final of the former was an international struggle, W. F. Johnson and F. G. Love being the rivals. As the former had "run up" for the American Championship, he was strongly fancied particularly as he had been shaping well. Love developed unexpected form however, winning the first and second sets, Johnson then drew level, and the fifth set was the great teat. Love mewed himself for a big effort and when the scores were 3-1 and 4-2 in his favour he looked to be well on the road to victory. Johnson would not be shaken off, however, and the scores were called 4 all. Love once more proved equal to the demands of the situation and ran out the winner at 6-4.

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

When the third day of the Davies Cup matches, between South Africa and Canada arrived, the former were one down, so that it was necessary to win both the remaining singles to carry the day. B. P. Schwengers and R. F. le Sueur came into the court first, and it was soon seen that the former was at the top of his form. He hit hard and his lobbing was better than during the other matches. Le Sueur also shaped well, and "dedee" was called five times before Schwengers place the first set to Canada at 7-5. The South African then became uncertain, and Schwengers won rather easily at 6-3. The South African reduced his rival's lead by securing the third set (6-3) but he was outplayed in the fourth set, which Schwengers won at (6-3). Thus Canada qualified (4 matches to 1) to meet Belgium in the second round. The Britishers may prevail in this, but they will be beaten by the winners of the America and Germany tie; the victor of which, will meet England in the challenge round.

THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

The All England meeting at Wimbledon this week which represents the world's grass-court championship has attracted an entry worthy of the occasion. No visitor has attracted more attention than M. McLoughlin of America, whose firm when beating Roper Barrett on the forst day installed him a favourite. The home man led at 6-5 in the opening set, but the American finally prevailed at 8 6. Barrett then went "mad" and won the second at 6-1 only to see McLoughlin respond with a 6-2 success in the third set. The visitor looked an easy winner in the fourth set, but Barrett got on terms, only to be finally beaten at 8-6. It was a splendid struggle, creditable alike to winner and losar. McLoughlin gained more friends by the manner he defeated T. M. Mavrogordato in the third round, the home man being beaten at 6-4, 6-3 and 6-2. The American's form was brilliant and made the critics ponder.

The form of J. C. Parke when beating A H. Lowe (7-5 6-0, 7-5) in the fourth round made the home critics more hopeful, and he may be equal to stopping the invaders. Several of the visitors failed yesterday. South Africans in R. F. le Sueur and V. R. Gauntlett were beaten by L. N. Williams and K. Powell respectively. Williams is an American whilst Powell is well known for his hurdling. A veteran in A. W. Gore disposed of B. P. Schwengers (3 sets to 1) the Canadian making a good fight towards the end. Another representative of Canada in R. B. Powell did better in beating W. C. Crawley in three straight sets.

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

J. H. Taylor of the Mid Surrey Club won the open championship at Hoylake by a safe margin, and yet he was almost frozen out in the qualifying competition. Had he taken one more stroke in this he would have been among the spectators. He relates how an aspiration came to him to rest the forearm on the knee when playing his approach shots. This he did with satisfactory results. A high wind made low scoring difficult and the winner alone managed to do each of the four rounds in less than 80 strokes. Braid's win was the fifth he has gained so that he now shares that honour with H. Vardon and J. Braid. His other victories were in 1894, 1895, 1900 and 1909. He is now 42 years of age but as Golf is a game where experience often beats youth, he may add to his record.

Ray (holder) and Taylor appeared to be the most likely players when the final round commenced. The former's chance went when he took 8 strokes at the third hole. About this time Taylor accomplished the fourteenth in 3 and this was really the finish. M. Morun of Dublin had bitter luck as whilst he had three splendid rounds his prospects were ruined by a 10 at the first hole in the third round his total being 89. He is young however, and may yet prevail. McDermott of America played much better than last year but he got into difficulties through the high wind during the final round. My readers will no doubt be interested in the detailed scores of the leaders.

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Ttl.
J. H. Taylor, Mid-Surrey ...	73	75	77	79	304
E. Ray, Oxley ...	73	74	81	84	312
H. Vardon, South Herts ...	79	75	79	80	313
M. Moran, Dublin...	76	74	89	74	313
T. G. Renoup, Manchester ...	75	78	84	78	315
J. J. McDermott, America ...	75	80	77	83	315

CRICKET.

The annals of first class cricket show that only six lower totals have been registered than the score by Warwickshire against Kent at Tonbridge. The Midlanders were helpless against Blythe and Woolley the innings closing for 16. Here it may be pointed out that 12 is the lowest on record the M. C. C. having got Oxford University out for that total in 1877, whilst Northants could make no more against Gloster-shire in 1907. Blythe and Woolley each had the same analysis 5 for 8 and as Woolley then proceeded to knock up 96 runs without being defeated, he had every reason to feel pleased.

After this brilliant performance, Kent proceeded to Bristol where they experienced the first defeat of the season when meeting Gloucestershire. It was Dennett who brought this about, the Kent batsmen, with the exception of Humphreys (52) failing badly. Dennett claimed 8 wickets for 65 runs and virtually won the match for the Westerners.

A WONDERFUL AVERAGE.

All the big things are not accomplished in first class cricket. In T. G. Gunter, Essex commands a top notcher but he cannot afford the time to take part in county cricket. Playing for South Woodford, however, he has made 156, 188, 107 and 168 in consecutive Saturdays without being dismissed. He has also made 184 and 90 in two other matches, making a total of 893 runs in 6 innings.

Another meritorious batting feat outside first class cricket deserves mention. In a charity match at Victoria Park (London) on Wednesday the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton made 89, top score for Major M. H. Wilson's side against the Bethnal Green XI. Such famous cricketers as Tom Hayward, Hitch, Strudwick, M. C. Bird, Sir T. C. O'Brien and R. Schwarz were playing which makes the veteran's score all the better. He is now 56 years of age and it was difficult to conceive, watching him bat that he was a Test player in the eighties. The bowling for Major Wilson's side was mainly entrusted to Schwarz and Sir Abe Bailey who was responsible for the Triangular Tournament, the latter met with cosiderable success getting 3 wickets, whilst Schwarz claimed four.

ESSEX STALWARTS.

The Rev. F. H. Gillingham and P. Perrin have done many big things for Essex and they were to the fore against Surrey this week. Their opening effort amounted to 119 and 140 respectively, whilst in the second innings Gillingham made 93 and Perrin was not out with 76 to his credit. Gillingham's big score included a 6, a 5, and sixteen 4. More big hitting was seen in the Northamptonshire and Derbyshire match which enabled Seymour to make his first century in first claass cricket. His hits included a 6, a 5 and twenty-one 4's.

MORE FINE BATTING

Two centuries were registered in the Middlesex and Notts match, Hendren (104) and M. H. C. Doll (102 not out) being the successful batsmen. This was backed up by excellent bowling by Tarrant (4 for 33), Hearne J. T. (4 for 35) and Hearne J. W. (4 for 18) with the result that Notts failed badly.

The two Tyldesley were prominent in the Lancashire v. Leicestershire match J. T. playing a fine innings of 129, whilst E. Tyldesley also reached three figures (109). They were again prominent against Surrey yesterday, J. T. being at his very best whilst scoring 210 whilst his younger brother had run into three figures when play ended.

Another great batting feat yesterday was Braund's not out innings of 257 against Worcestershire. This is the Somerset veteran's highest score and he and John Tyldesley are still able to teach the youngsters something.

IN GENERAL.

W. J. Bailey made the Dunlop Gold Cup his own property at the Polytechnic C. C. Sports by winning the half mile level race for the third time in succession.

It is pleasing to learn that the Yale University rowing authorities propose to go on with the English system in spite of their defeat by Haward.

S. J. Pegler the noted South African bowler turned out for Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's XI against Cambridge University this week and took 6 wickets for just under 8 runs each.

That Arthur Pelking, the opponent to Luther McCarty in the match which ended fatally to the latter has been acquitted and the charge of manslaughter was only what one expected.

A boxer is no more guilty of manslaughter when is rival is killed in a match than a runner would be if his opponent died from over exertion.

The Toronto oarsmen are pleasing the critics at Henley, and the impression is gaining that they are the fastest crew there at present.

The Devon bowlers were beaten by the Canadians in their match at Torquay, but the visitors went down before Cardiff.

An English horse won the international high jump at Olympia this week with a jump of 7 ft.

The final of the Roehampton Cup provided rather a surprise, the Pilgrims beating the Old Cantabs.

President Wilson has decided to appoint Mr. F. C. Penfield as United States Ambassador to Austria. Justice James W. Gerard, of the New York State Supreme Court, has been appointed Ambassador to Germany.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

At the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Beaman disposed of the following short causes :—

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

Mr. Mulla appeared on behalf of Mr. Ratan Jamsetji Tata, and asked for an order to foreclose his mortgage on a property at Worli belonging to a minor named Dwarkanath Bhasker. Council stated that the property had been mortgaged by the father of the present defendant, who is a minor, to one Harichand Rupchand, in 1902, for Rs. 22,000. In 1907, this debt, with interest at the rate of 15 per cent., amounted to Rs. 60,000. Harichand remortgaged the property to Mr. Tata in 1907. The defendant was a minor, and his guardian, *ad litem*, after consulting his solicitors, agreed to allow Mr. Tata to foreclose his mortgage.

Mr. Tata had allowed the minor the absolute use of a bungalow, which was part of the property, worth about Rs. 6,000, and a grant of Rs. 200 towards the repairs of the house. The building was a family dwelling-place belonging to the minor defendant, and Mr. Tata did not wish to deprive the minor of it.

His Lordship held that the arrangement proposed was for the benefit of the minor, and granted permission for the foreclosure.

SUIT BY AUTOMOBILE CO.

The Automobile Co., Ld., applied for a decree against R. Anandrao for Rs. 1,885 with costs. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendant appeared in person and admitted the debt.

His Lordship passed the decree.

ORDER OF EJECTMENT.

Alimohamed Fazul applied for an order to eject Hawabibi and her son from certain property which he had purchased and which the defendants refused to vacate.

Mr. Kemp, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiff, stated that the property had been mortgaged by the defendants for Rs. 6,000 to one Ishwardas. The defendants having failed to pay either the principal or the interest, which amounted to Rs. 588, Ishwardas caused the property to be sold by auction, and the plaintiff purchased it for Rs. 7,000. The defendants contended that the property had not been sold, and that they had purchasers ready and willing to pay between Rs. 9,000 and Rs. 10,000 for it.

The Court passed an order of ejectment.

PARTNERSHIP DISPUTE.

Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia appeared on behalf of Bejnath Hanendrai and applied for a decree for Rs. 32,918 with interest against Shamrao Moroba Kirtiker.

It was stated that both the plaintiff and the defendant had agreed to carry on business in cotton, and the plaintiff accordingly provided his share of the capital. Later, the partnership was dissolved and the defendant failed to return to the plaintiff the money invested by him.

The Court granted the decree.

SUIT BY THE RECEIVER.

JUDGMENT DELIEVERED.

Mr. R D. Sethna, the receiver appointed in the suit field by the firm of Wandrevandas Hiramul, on behalf of themselves and other creditors of Haji Ahmed Abdul Latiff, filed a suit against Rabiabai the widow of Abdul Latiff. The hearing of the suit was resumed yesterday by Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Setalwad with Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff: Mr. Jardine with Mr. H. P. Dastoor, instructed by Messrs. Forbes and Co., appeared for the first and second defendants; and Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., defended the third defendant.

His Lordship, after recording the evidence and the arguments of counsel, decided that Ahmed could claim the third defendant's share; and the third defendant's claim should be set down on the board.

SUIT AGAINST A TRUSTEE.

The hearing of the notice of motion issued by Maki Haji Joosab against Siddick Haji Hoosein and another came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Davar yesterday.

Mr. Bhalubhai Desai appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Setalwad appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Davar appeared for the Official Assignee, the second defendant.

Mr. Desai said that the suit was against the first defendant, who was an insolvent. He was a trustee of a charitable trust, and he used the trust money with his own. Therefore the trust was entitled to a prior charge. The trust money amounted to Rs. 3,85,000 and the assets in the hands of the Receiver were valued at Rs. 2,52,000. If the case ultimately succeeded then the whole sum would go towards making a good portion for trust estate. Counsel further asked for an order that the Official Assignee should not deal with the dividend as he was going to declare it in the Insolvency Court on Wednesday.

Mr. Davar stated that the first defendant only obtained leave to defend himself on last Saturday. The plaint showed no cause of action. Rs. 2,00,000 averted over the immovable property, and if the plaintiff chose he could get an injunction against the Official Assignee.

The suit was ordered to stand till Monday.

THARIA TOPAN'S FAMILY IN COURT.

Judgment was delivered in the suit filed by Bai Nandgauri against Mahomed Husein Tharia Topan and Lady Janbai, by Mr. Justice Beaman, at the Bombay High Court yesterday.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola with Mr. Moola, instructed by Messrs. Mulji, Khambatta and Thakordas, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Bahadurji, with Mr. Captain, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya; appeared or the first defendant, while Mr. H. Campbell, with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the second defendant.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns.

His Lordship, in delievering judgment, held that Nandgauri was entitled to file the suit and Lady Janbai to possess the documents. The question of costs was postponed

POLICE COURTS.

DISPUTE OVER A RUBY.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case yesterday, in which one Santaram Vishnu charged Lilladhar Lalloo, a grass and grain merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a ruby valued at Rs. 120.

Mr. H. Spencer prosecuted and Mr. B. T. Desai appeared on behalf of the accused.

The story for the prosecution was that on May 2 last the complainant gave the accused a ruby to be assessed and valued at the bazaar. The next day, when the complainant went to the accused to enquire about the ruby the latter not only filed the return the stone but denied all knowledge of it. The complainant thereupon filed to complaint. The accused in his statement admitted having received the ruby but said that it was only an imitation gem and worth no more than fourteen annas. He further stated that the stone had been sold to him by the complainant for that sum. He had received the ston and put it in his pocket but missed it the next day.

His Worship said that it was in the evidence that no price had been paid to the complainant and that the defence that the ruby had been lost by the accused was an afterthought and not believable. He did not believe the defence story that the ruby had been sold to the accused. His Worship accordingly convicted the accused and sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250. Out of the fine Rs. 75 was to be paid to the complinant was compensation.

A DECEITFUL SERVANT.

Hari Jadavji, a servant in the employ of Chapsey Bhara and Co., was charged by Sub-Inspector Kaikobad Navroji Modi of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police with criminal breach of trust in respect of gunny bags of the value of Rs. 30 belonging to his masters. It appeared from the evidence that eight bales of gunny bags were sent in charge of the accused to the railway goods shed at Carnac Bunder to be sent upcountry. After taking them to the railway station the accused told the railway employes that he had been told to despatch only seven of the bales and that one bale had been brought there by mistake, and he requested leave to take it back. He was allowed to do so and was made to sign certain document. While the accused was taking the bale away a policeman suspecting something wrong arrested him on Oliveroad. Inquiries showed that the accused had no instructions from his masters to take the bale back.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTORIOUS BURGLAR.

A notorious burglar, Laxmon Vithoba, was yesterday charged at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with housebreaking and the theft of a tin of camphor, a cycle lamp and Rs. 5 in cash.

The complaint was that the accused had entered the shop of one Champsi, grocer, at Mazagon, about 3 o'clock in the morning on Sunday last and just as he was coming out with the stolen articles, he was arrested by a police ramosi.

The accused pleaded that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and did not know what he was doing. He admitred, however, four previous convictions, and the Magistrate sentenced him twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

With one and a half grains of cocaine concealed in the folds of his umbrella, one Sakaram Sattoo, a Hindu, was arrested on Sunday night at Chinch Bundar-road by an Excise peon. He was yesterday placed before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the illicit possession of the drug. He pleaced guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of a Hindu woman named Gulabhai (28), who was the mistress of a goldsmith named Kundanmal Punamchand living at Vithal Wadi. The latter admitted one Jainarayan as a partner in his business. The woman did not like the idea of his having a partner and spoke about it to Kundanmal. He ignored her objection and the new partner came to the shop on Sunday. On Monday she looked herself up in a room and refused to open the door. No signs of motion being heard from the room for along time, the police were called who forced open the door when, it was discovered that the woman had laid down and strangled herself by means of a punkah rope tied to the ceiling. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

RESCUED AT SEA.

A DUTCH MALAY'S THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

As reported in our issue of yesterday, the P. and O. Company's steamer "Banka", Captain A. B. Garwood, which arrived in Bombay Harbour on Monday from Moji, Japan, brought a Dutch Malay castaway picked up at sea in the Straits of Malacca where he was floating on a tree trunk.

The "Banca," it appears, left Moji for Bombay with a cargo of coal. While passing through the Straits of Malacca a certain speck was noticed in the distance and as it could not be ascertained what it was, the ship's course was altered. Nearing the object it was discovered to be a human figure clinging to a tree-trunk and waiving a garment to and fro as a distress signal, The man was picked up in a state utter exhaustion. He was nursed kindly and when recovered he narated his story in the following terms —

He said that he and his four companions had had started out in a small boat. In a short time they were overtaken by a gale, and the boat capsized. They were all thrown out but luckily they found a tree-trunk floating near them and they clung to it. They remained in that uncertain situation, the man continued, for days, with nothing to eat or drink and in constant danger of being attacked by sharks. They were hoping to be rescued by some passing steamer. Several steamers passed them, the Malay said, but no notice was taken of their most frantic signals. One by one his companions were washed away until only he was left. As soon as the "Banca" was sighted, the Malay cried out for help and waved his garment vigorously as a distress signal and he was at last rescued.

The "Banca" will take him back to Singapore on her return trip.

"I plead guilty to being drunk on counsel's advice," said a Highgate prisoner.

A message from Lima reports the death of Senor Nicolas De Pierola, ex-President of Peru.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Mr. R. C. M. Symns, Deputy Commissioner, first grade, Burma, resigns the Indian Civil Service.

The next play to be put on at the Gaiety Theatre by the Simla A.-D.-C. will be "Tantalisng Tommy," which will be produced on August 2nd.

Gunner Daniel Desmond, of the Royal field Artillery, while taking part in a competition at the battery sports at Ceepcut Damp, fell between the gun and the limber and was killed.

Second-hand vessels recently purchased by Japanese trading companies include three P. and O. liners—the Narrung, of 5,078 tons gross; the Wakool, of 5,004 tons, and the Ceylon, of 4094 tons.

There are indications that locusts may give trouble in the Punjab this year. A circular has been issued to all Deputy Commissioners, calling attention to measures to be taken to destroy eggs and hoppers.

A Colombo correspondent writes :—So far there are 20 Arabs entered for the Garrison Cup, and yet another will figure in the second entries, for Zaffer Beg, a well-known performer in Bombay, is due to arrive shortly for Mr. R. E. S. de Soysa.

Mr. Mudaliar, Consulting Geologist, after having selected some very promising sites in Pokkoku District for Nahasingh's oil, returns to Madras. He has prospected over an area of 200 square miles and selected 10 square miles as showing promise of valuable results.

Messrs. Baker and Lutyens, the architects of new Delhi, were greatly impressed with the encaustic tile work in Lahore Fort, and with a view to encouraging original design in this art and the study of the old tile work, they are offering two prizes of Rs. 50 and Rs. 25 for the two best designs suitable for execution in encaustic tile work. The subject suggested for the designs is the progress of the King-Emperor in India from his arrival at Aden to the Durbar at Delhi. It is proposed that the frieze should be three feet deep anything up to 30 feet in length.

Interesting comparisons are made between the cost of the Dufferin bridge at Banares and the Lower Ganges Bridge at Sara Ghat. The former cost £313,650 whereas the estimate for the Sara project is ten times as much. The Lower Ganges bridge will have a double track of rails as against the single track on the Dufferin bridge, and the girders will be far stronger. Thus at Benares a girder 350 feet long weighs only 746 tons: at Sara a girder 5 feet less in length weighs 1,250 tons. There are to be fifteen spans on these 345 feet girders compared with seven spans of 350 feet at Benares. The Sara bridge will be one of the finest in India and the training works to keep the Ganges into a well-defined channel will be worth all the large sums of money spent upon them.

The Sanitary Commissioner for Assam draws attention, in his latest report, to the discrepancy between the provincial birth rate of 50 per mille as estimated by Mr. McSwiney, Superintendent of Census Operations, and the recorded birth rate of 32,16 as shown by the registration statistics. "Of the two figures," he writes, "the balance of probability is in favour of the accuracy of the census estimate." The average error as indicated by the verification of statistics which is carried on by the vaccination inspection staff is apparently a 10 per cent deficit. "There is no doubt, therefore," remarks Colonel Neil Campbell, "that the details of vital statistics from rural areas must be accepted with great caution, and they must be interpreted upon very general lines." The remedies suggested are more energetic checking of returns by the inspecting staff, adequate punishment of defaulting chowkidars, and encouragement of good reporting by remissions of land revenue. The last suggestion is certainly of the practical order.

The Bombay correspondent of the *Indian Churchman* says :—The question whether the S. P. G. Missionaries will join the Conference being established as the result of Dr. Mott's visit to India last Christmas has yet to be decided. They declined to send representatives to the preliminary conference to meet Dr. Mott, and the Bishop expressed his disappointment and regret thereat in his Episcopal Letter in the "Diocesan Record" last October. The S. S. J. E. took the same position as the S. P. G. It is stated that Bombay is the only Diocese in India, where all the Missionary Societies of the Church have not joined these conferences. If it is inferred that there must be special local reasons for this exception, the inference will not be very wide of the mark. To be quite plain, formal co-operation with some of our Dissenting brethren on this side of India goes against the grain of the convinced Churchman much more than it perhaps does in other parts of India. Some of them seem to dissent not merely from the Church, but from the belief in the Deity of Our Lord which the Church holds in common with all Evangelical Christians.

A correspondent writes "More than a week ago, at Jarauli, District Mainpuri (U. P.) a young lady of 19, belonging to a noble educated Brahman family and herself well versed in Hindu religion, became a "Suttee." Her life had been a pious one. Till the last movement of her husband who was on death-bed, she was calm and quiet as ever, but when she realized, that his death was near at hand, she was resolved to perform the Suttee. Her serious countenance, having a peculiar gloom inspired her people with awe. She entered the funeral pyre of her dead husband with all the courage of religious martyer. Till the flame reached her mouth, she kept saying Ram Ram uttering all the while Sanskrit slokas. There was not the least change in the expression of her face throughout. Thus passsed away this faithful and devoted wife with her husband's head in her lap in burning fire. The spectators thousands in number already overtaken with a sort of a religious awe stood there as statues. A number of men have been arrested in this connection and have now released on mail. A week ago the amount subscribed for the construction of a temple in her honour was about Rs. 800."

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

WAR OFFICE AND LOST EYE.

The War Department have made a grant of £60 to a boy named Albert Ansell, of Gillingham, Kent, whose left eye was blown out through the explosion of a detonator which he had picked up on the Royal Engineer Demolition Ground. The War Department have also undertaken to find employment for him.

GETTING ROUND A LAW.

Lambeth Board of Guardians, who had decided to pay the fare of Mrs. Jones, the widow of a night porter formerly at their infirmary, to the United States, were informed by the American Embassy that the woman would be refused admission if her passage were paid by any association, municipality, or foreign Government. To get over the difficulty the Guardians have decided to give a gratuity of £13 to Mrs. Jones.

THE POPE'S GARDENS.

The Holy See is negotiating for the purchase of a farm of 30 acres, including a small pinewood behind the Vatican gardens. There are rumours that this newly-acquired property is to be added to the gardens and used as the Pope's summer residence. I am reliably informed, however, that the purchase constitutes a mere investment. The farm is not destined to be joined to the gardens, which are sufficiently large for the Pope's open-air exercise.

THE RISK OF LIVING.

Lord Mersey sitting as referee at Caxton Hall, Westminster, at the inquiry into the proposed rules issued by the Home Office under the Coal Mines Act 1911, remarked, during a discussion. "If you want to be absolutely safe you must never go down a mine, never travel in a railway train, never go to sea, and always sit at home in a chair. Even then you would not be safe, for the chair might break." (Laughter.)

USELESS LONDONERS.

At Rossall School, Fleetwood on Speech Day Sir Ralph Williams ex-Governor of Newfoundland referred to the thousands upon thousands of Londoners not rich but people with fairly good incomes, who do nothing useful from morning till night. "Young people" he said, who spend all day at bridge or all the afternoon going to tea parties and do nothing whatever for their fellowmen are hopelessly and wholly beneath contempt.

LADY MISSIONARY'S DEATH.

News has reached Cheltenham of the death in China of Miss Jennie Beckingsale M.A., who for the past fifteen years had been on the staff of the Baptist Zenana Mission in the Province of Shensi. During the Boxer disturbances she only escaped death through the friendly intervention of some soldiers who became her escort to a friendly province and during the more recent revolution the school in which she taught at Sianfu was destroyed and she and her companion when rescued were expecting execution.

MILLIONAIRE'S ECONOMY.

The latest Oil King story from Pocantico Hills, Tarrytown, New York State, declares that Mr. Rockefeller, who is always keen to save a penny, has substituted a flock of 400 sheep for a dozen or more expensive motor lawn mowers which hitherto kept his extensive lawns and golf links trim.

It took Mr. Rockefeller many days, says the story, to concluded that 400 sheep, costing about £480, would be less expensive than the hiring of men to cut the grass with machines. It was not until the multimillionaire was fully persuaded that the investment in sheep would effect a saving that he gave his consent to it.

SCHOOLS IN PARKS.

General Sir R. Baden-Powell is of opinion that it would be very profitable to teach cookery to boys in secondary schools, and Miss Margaret McMillan sees no reason why almost any school subject should not be tackled out of doors for six or seven, or even ten, months of the year. The parks ought to be utilised, as in America. These views were expressed in evidence to the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on practical work in secondary schools. A bulky report has just been issued which declares that the time has now come when every secondary school should provide for the teaching of some branches of educational handwork, should make them an integral part of the curriculum, and give them a position on the same level with other subjects studied.

HARRY LAUDER'S GOSPEL.

Harry Lauder addressed an audience of about twelve hundred people at Castle Green Congregational Church Bristol on Sunday in Mail week, and took as his subject the power of sociability. He spoke of the sociability of the home circle. "I want to tell you, as a man of vast experience," he declared, "that there is no social life to be compared for effectiveness and beauty to a bonny home circle." Speaking with great eloquence, he said he had no patience with boys who "checked" their mother and father. "I am proud to say I have a son who never spoke back to his mother or his father. To begin with, if he had"—then Mr. Lauder shook his head grimly, but when the audience began to laugh he joined in heartily. "I have always lived on the sunny side of the street," he declared. "All the pictures I have shown you I have experienced—from mill to mine, from mine to stage, from stage to drawing-room, from drawing-room to castle—all the way up." The comedian sang during the afternoon "The Children's Home" and "There is a Green Hill."

A STORY OF KING EDWARD.

Mr. Abegboyega Edun, Secretary of State for Abeokuta, accompanied by 20 of the West African chiefs at present in London, visited the Tooting Graveney Brotherhood in Mail week and gave an address. Describing as Methodist of the third generation, Mr. Edun said Christianity appealed to his people as a force than which there was none more potent in elevating the race, in raising the social conditions of the people, and in raising the morals of the country. Some nine years ago when his King from Abeokuta was on a visit to England, he was received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace, and told him that right at the bottom of the progress and advancement of his country was the Bible which Queen Victoria gave to his father. Before the native king left England King Edward gave him a copy of the Bible and it was regarded by the recipient as his most precious treasure, and was prized by the whole of the notion as a national treasure. When anyone of importance visited Abeokuta it was considered the greatest respect to show them the copy of the Bible the secret Abeokuta's success presented to their by the late King Edward.

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THE
Bombay Gazette

Wednesday, 16th July, 1913.

SNAKE-BITE SPECIFICS.

RECENTLY the startling information was conveyed to us through the columns of a Madras contemporary that a recognised and highly reputed remedy for snakebite poisoning among the natives of Malabar is for the bitten person immediately to seize the offending reptile and to sever it in two by himself biting it. The device, it seems, is centuries old in Malabar and its unfailing virtue is implicitly believed in. Moreover, it is stated to be a well recognised principle of Malabar venomology that snake poison itself is a sure curative agent in the last stage of snakebite poisoning. Ancient Malayalam treatises on the treatment of snakebite affirm that, even when the body of a bitten person has become cold and the heart's action has run down, snake poison, provided it is of the same species as that which was responsible for the sting, may be administered with sure prospect of recovery. Snake-venom is not, however, the only poison which the Malayali venomologist has for centuries impressed into his service. The use of strychnine as a prophylactic was known in that part of the world ages before it was discovered by the Western scientist, and the method of preparing the strychnine cure is to be found prescribed in an old Malayalam medical work. Strychnine has been long employed on the Malabar Coast both as a curative and preventive agent in snakebite and, in the latter respect, it takes the form of gradual immunisation, a person being advised to start with the consumption of a very small fragment of a nux vomica seed doubling the quantity daily until a whole seed may be consumed with impunity. When this stage has been reached it is claimed that the body has become absolutely proof against the action of every kind of snake venom. But strychnine is by no means the only remedy for snake poison that is known to, and is employed by the indigenous physicians of Malabar. There are indeed different remedies and methods of treatment for the bites of different species of venomous snakes. Thus, "Physalis flexuosa" is recognised as the best antidote for cobra poison, while sandalwood is given both internally and externally in cases of dabbia poisoning, and carrying from the main ingredient in prescriptions for krait poisoning. Not only this, but there are elaborate formulæ and minute instructions for determining the species of snake that had inflicted the sting, as also for allocating the exact spot of the sting. For determining whether the poison had actually entered the system, the method is to get the patient to chew a few grains of black pepper. It is said that, if the poison had got in, the pepper would either be tasteless in the mouth or would give a sweet taste.

Even more extraordinary are some of the tests applied by the Malayali snake-doctor in order to make certain whether the life of his patient has become entirely extinct. One of these tests consists of making an incision in the forehead; if no blood comes out, or if blood of a dark colour oozes out feebly, it is an indication that death has occurred. Also, if the body floats in water, it is a proof that the patient has quite crossed the border. But perhaps more bewildering than everything else are the data laid down for determining in each case of alleged snakebite whether the bite was really that of a snake, and if so what species and sex it was, and under what circumstances the mishap occurred. In this last connection, it should be noted that the snake-doctor recognises several different reasons, which impel a snake to bite: fear, revenge, and pregnancy being some of the reasons, and the bite being either fatal, dangerous, or innocuous according as it was brought about by one reason or another. Nor is this all; for the snake-doctor determines the chances of recovery by such circumstances as the position of the planets, the sex of the patient, the part of the body that received the bite, and the circumstances under which the messenger brought the news. There is a class of Malayali specialists, who profess to treat snakebite cases with the aid of supernatural agencies. In the south of the Malabar country the Koravans nomad profess to be able by the mere exercise of the will to prevent the poison injected by a snake entering the circulation. When a Koravan is bitten by a snake, he draws his finger round the outside of a bitten part and commands the poison to remain just where it had been injected, after which he goes about his avocation as if nothing had occurred, and then proceeds, at his convenience to squeeze out the venom. In another part of the south of the same country, there is a village containing several cobra farms and serpent groves, and yet, it is said, cases of snakebite have never been known in the locality. This immunity, notwithstanding the abundance of venomous snakes in the very midst of the human population, is said to be due to the goodness of a woman who, finding a snake struggling painfully to get rid of a large thorn that had somehow driven itself into the body of the reptile, took compassion on the latter and pulled out the thorn and freed the suffering creature.

Marvellous are the methods, by which some of the more eminent snake-specialists profess to cure poisoning by bringing up the snake itself and commanding it to suck out the poison it had injected. This is done by esoteric rites and incantations, against the effects of which the snake vainly tries to protect itself. The incantations and ceremonies have the results, among others, of bringing kites, mongoose, and black ants, to the aid of the wizard. If the snake has concealed itself in a thicket or amidst grass, the mongoose hunts it down and compels it to go to the wizard. If the snake, having had a start, has managed to cross water, the kite is summoned and quickly seizes the offending reptile in its talons and carries it to the feet of the wizard. It may happen that the snake, outwitting both mangoose and kite, has climbed a tree and coiled itself tenaciously round a branch. The black ants would be summoned to deal with this situation. They would creep up to the branch in swarms and sting the reptile with such fierceness that it would, in despair and pain, uncoil and descend, realising the futility of resistance. The wizard is then said to give the irresistible command to suck out the venom. There are said to be even at the present day numbers of snake-doctors and wizards in Malabar, who are able to accomplish such curative and preventive feats as are here described; but, for all that, Malabar still loses an appreciable number of its inhabitants annually from snakebite, and in view of this, we must perforce recognise the desirability of our Calmettes and Frasers and Lauder Bruntons persevering in their present endeavours.

KARACHI AS A PILGRIM PORT.

The residents of Bombay, who have had to suffer much from the presence in the port of such large companies of poor pilgrims, had expected material relief from the opening of Karachi as a pilgrim port. On the one hand it was hardly fair to Bombay that it should put up with all the inconvenience, dirt and disease, which were entailed on it in dealing with the pilgrim traffic of practically the whole of India, and on the other hand it was hardly fair to the hajis that they should be compelled to travel greater distances to the sea than were necessary. For these reasons Government agreed to open Karachi to this traffic and it was anticipated that during the last Hedjaz some 8,000 pilgrims would take passage from that port. The result of Karachi's first season, on which a report has just been published, has, however, been a great disappointment. Altogether 202 persons set out from Karachi in one steamer. This was the only ship which put in an appearance for the purpose of carrying pilgrims, and people from Afghanistan, Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and all parts of Northern India, who came in large numbers, had, after a period of fruitless waiting, to move on in parties to Bombay. The result, we are told by the Protector of Pilgrims, is that confidence as to the efficacy of the port for this purpose has been shaken throughout a very wide area. The only method by which it can be restored is the establishment of a regular service at once, by the wide advertisement of this in the newspapers, and the circulation of Government's assurances that passages from Karachi will be available. Even then Karachi cannot be expected to take its full share of the pilgrim traffic until its ability to do so has been displayed to the hajis by several successful seasons. It is indeed a pity that Karachi should have been so handicapped at the start of its career in this capacity, as it is essential that the congestion at Bombay should be relieved. Government are endeavouring to make temporary arrangements pending decision by the Government of India on their new scheme. We hope the experience of Karachi will help to convince the authorities at Simla that it is necessary to give the local Government power to make a contract with a single reliable firm, which will undertake all the work, and that at the same time the Moslem community will realise that such an arrangement will be for their own convenience.

AFRICAN TROOPS AT LONGCHAMPS.

THE presence for the first time at a Fourteenth of July review at Longchamps of African and Asiatic troops, and the enthusiastic reception, which they were given by the crowd, will draw renewed attention to the proposals so often put forward by French militarists, for the employment of such troops in Europe in the event of war. It is to be hoped that their appearance on his occasion was merely a recognition of their position as defenders of French Colonial possessions, which added an additional note of pageantry to the occasion and that it does not denote in any degree official recognition or encouragement of this policy. The idea of employing black troops in any European war is repugnant to all British feeling, and we hope and believe that it must be repugnant to the majority of Frenchmen too. Had the French ever had experience of an Indian Mutiny or of anything of similar character, which approached it in horror, we are sure there would be not the slightest doubt of the sentiments of the entire French nation. Happily greater heed was never paid in France to English ideas, English fashions and sports, and everything that is English, than is paid to-day. The friendship between French and English was never firm. At the time then, when the existence of the black troops of France is receiving special recognition and when they are much in the popular eye, it would seem opportune for the English through the Press and from the public platform to give their neighbours a friendly warning that the field of employment of such troops should be kept within strict limits.

MOSLEM AND BRITISH RELATIONS.

HIS Highnes, the Aga Khan at the annual gathering of the Moslem League, delivered another of the telling speeches which distinguish him. He referred approvingly to the increasing number of Indian students visiting England, and of the appreciation by their countrymen of those who have increased their knowledge by a voyage across the seas. There was a time when the "Europe-returned Student" was regarded as one of the most objectionable of human being; but, since the new age of progress dawned, the men back from Europe, as the Aga Khan put it, are listened to with almost greedy eagerness and their opinions accepted in no critical spirit. But the most important part of His Highness' speech was aimed at cementing the closer ties of friendship which bind Briton and Moslem and making it distinctly understood how clearly it is to the interest of his co-religionists of other nations to come more fully within the orbit of British influence. Whatever was left of the independent Mussalman States, he is reported to have said, they must more or less gravitate under British influence, or lose their position. British rule over one hundred million Moslems, observed the Aga Khan, gave Britain a great moral asset in the beneficent, mighty part she played in the world's affairs, and this imposed great responsibilities on the Indian Moslems, as the most important section. "The more steadfast and strong their loyalty, the more influential they would be in moulding British policy." This is the gospel the Aga Khan has propagated since first he began to take an active interest in the affairs of the nation, and we are glad to feel that His Highness' utterances have great effect upon many people in this country beyond those of his own following.

WHAT HAS BRITAIN DONE FOR INDIA?

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the telegraphic summary of the Aga Khan's speech comes the text of the paper, with the above title, which the Chief of Ichalkaranji read before a meeting of the East India Association. In it the Chief indicated the progress the people of this country have, many in various directions, under British rule, which to his mind, would have been impossible to the same extent, in any other circumstances. If India had been left undisturbed by any European influence, His Highness boldly asserted, it would not, in all likelihood, have made any advance in the matter of civilization beyond its old groove. Some foreign domination had become inevitable at some time or other, because we see that, from the Aryan conquest onwards, almost all, who came to India, either by sea or by land, could easily establish themselves there. So, if not the English, either the Portuguese, French, Dutch, or the all-absorbing Russian, would have been now in possession of India. Then, again, all these Powers have now Eastern Colonies, some of them closely connected with our dominions in India, and when we compare their rule in the Colonies with that of India, we at once see the great beneficial progressive influences at work under the rule of the liberty-loving Anglo-Saxon race. In the hearing of many friends and so-called friends of India plain-speaking of this could but have a wholesome effect, especially as the Chief clearly gave these people to understand that the reckless, unreasoning, criticism of Indian administration is useful neither to Britain nor to India.

THE FUTURE OF CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE Crystal Palace has been saved for the Empire, and the £60,000 required to obtain the gift of the remaining £30,000, which an anonymous donor had promised, has been subscribed Since the Press has lent its voice to urge the claims of the appeal for acquiring the famous building the responses have been ready and generous and from all quarters, including the colonies. It is to be hoped that now the Crystal Palace has become the property of the nation its future will be worthy of the efforts which have been so successfully made to save it. As we have previously pointed out, its sphere of usefulness can be extended in many directions, and we trust that the suggestion that it should become a mutual ground for the display and encouragement of the industries and arts of Great Britain and her colonies and dependencies, will be acted upon, for the result would be of inestimable value in the highest and truest Imperialistic sense.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 14th instant.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. "Morea" arrived in London on the evening of the 13th instant.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

JOURNALISTIC AMENITIES.

It is generally admitted by the legal profession that the Indian Press Act is faulty and clumsy, and before it can be expected to achieve the object of its framers, it will have to undergo considerable revision. It is reported from Simla that an amending Act is contemplated, and that before very long. Whether there is good or any ground for this report, I do not know; I give it for what it is worth; and it does very nicely to introduce the matter I have in mind, a matter suggested by the drama of the week. If the Press Act is to remain on the Indian statute book in an amended form, I would in all humility suggest that a clause be introduced, making it illegal and penal for Indian and Anglo-Indian papers to be constantly girding at each other in a way to provoke bitter racial animosity. It is a provision that is wanted badly in Calcutta, where the Bengalee Pot and the Anglo-Indian Slurk are for ever at it, sneering at each other, imputing to each other the vilest of motives, and calling on heaven and the Government to witness the inherent depravity and malignity of the "opposition rag" which is a serious menace to the peace of the country. It is only necessary for an Indian paper to commend a line of action by the Government in order that an Anglo-Indian paper condemn it uncompromisingly, and *vice versa*. We have had many ugly illustrations of this malice and uncharitableness during the week, and the ordinary citizen is getting very tired of it all. For instance, there was the protest of the Senate of the Calcutta University against the interference of the Government of India in its administration, of which I advised you last week. Simply because the Bengalee papers were loudest in their applause of the Senate's exhibition of independence, one of the Anglo-Indian papers, which by the same token had been most violent in the condemnation of the change of capital, immediately turned round and berated the Senate for gross impertinence, it also caught the opportunity to throw mud at its "furious contemporary." Then there is the projected partition of the district of Midnapore. The Indian papers are unanimously opposed to it. To and outsider there seems to be more sentiment than logic in the opposition. Be that as it may. It is hardly an excuse for the Anglo-Indian papers to start to sneer at the standard of intelligence possessed by the journalists of College Square. The spirit, which animates the journalistic microcosm of Calcutta at present, puts one in mind of the story which Dr. Brown tells of a countryman, who, being asked to account for the gravity of his dog, replied, "Oh, sir, life is full of seriousness to him, he can just never get enough of fechtin'." Neither can our journalists on the daily press. Unfortunately they are not so chivalrous or so sporting as the countryman's dog. The consequence of these deplorable Kilkenny-cat amenities is that the officials are able to play the Bengalee press against the Anglo-Indian, and *vice versa*, when it suits their purpose; they then take their own way in defiance of public opinion, which is not truly represented by the warring sectaries. There are extremists, who take sides in this newspaper warfare, and by letters to the editors fan the flames of racial strife. The community at large suffers; for, that amicable social intercourse between Europeans and Indians, which was so pleasant a feature of Calcutta life before the agitation for the repeal of the Partition, and the Swadeshi boycott, is fast disappearing. Even in the Calcutta Club mixed dinners are going out of fashion, and the cleavage between the sheep and the goats is daily becoming more pronounced. Hence my suggestion to introduce in the Press Act a clause, which will make illegal and penal such a feud as now exists between the Anglo-Indian and the Indian newspapers. I could write a lot more on this subject to justify my argument, but perhaps what I have written is enough to enable your readers to get the hang of the Calcutta paradox.

A DISAPPOINTED HOPE.

In my last letter I made a short reference to the late Mr. James Luke, whose catholic charity and eminently practical philanthropy did much to ameliorate the condition of the Domiciled Community. One of his most cherished projects was the establishment of a training ship on the Hooghly for boys from the local European schools, who wished to become sailors. He worked very hard to obtain the necessary funds from the mercantile community, and a ship from the Admiralty. He would probably have succeeded in getting the money but the ship was quite another pair of shoes. The Government, which had by degrees closed every avenue of employment to the locally trained Anglo-Indians, were not keen to support an enterprise which implied a condemnation of their policy. The Hooghly training ship was to be run on the lines of the "Worcester" and the "Conway," which meant that the local article would compete with the home trained youth for appointments in the Pilot Service etc. The idea could not be tolerated in a Secretariat in which home training was worshipped as a fetish. Thus it came about that Mr. Luke's hope was bitterly disappointed. Since his death the project has been revived. It is proposed to use it as a memorial to him. I greatly doubt that the new agitation will be any more successful than the old.

It is right that I should state my reasons for this seeming pessimism. One of the most useful and important departments of the Calcutta Port Trust is the River Survey, which until ten years ago was almost wholly recruited from the local European schools, especially the hill schools to which the wealthier Anglo-Indians send their boys. The chief of these are St. Paul's (Anglican), and St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) at Darjeeling, the education and training at either being quite equal to that obtainable at a first class grammar school in England. The boys so recruited are even to-day the backbone of the department. They are very much better educated than the surveyors imported in the interval, and what is of as great consequence, they know the lascari language and the lascari nature infinitely better. What were the real reasons for Sir Frederick Dumayne's new policy of closing the River Survey to the domiciled lads, I have never been able to discover, but I have a shrewd suspicion that he got a hint from the Government that it would be well if the Port Trust came into line with them in the recruitment of the members of the superior services. It was departmentally notified that the reason for the change was the wild lives of the local boys; but that was merely a dishonest excuse, for it was on subsequent enquiry discovered that in the whole cadre there was only one youth who had ever been known to drink to excess and even he was never known to be the worse for liquor while on duty. Of the remainder, eight, or more than half, were total abstainers and the rest extremely moderate drinkers. In the matter of morality the Survey observed a stricter rule than the Pilot Service or the superior Secretariat Staff. In spite of this signal rehabilitation of the local boy the ban to his recruitment was not removed and the vacancies continue to be filled from Home. It is a melancholy fact that the efficiency of the service has suffered in consequence. The abler recruit from England soon found that the prospects of a river surveyor were by no means gaudy. His labour was as heavy and as trying as that of a pilot and he did receive one-tenth of the latter's remuneration. In social position the two were equal which made it all the harder for the surveyor to live within his means. The Englishman found he could make more money elsewhere and went. With the slacker and the duffer from Home it was a case of Hobson's choice and they remained to impair the efficiency of a once famous service. Every pilot on the Hooghly will tell you that the only charts that can be implicitly relied upon are those made by surveyors recruited under the system in force before Sir Frederick Dumayne appeared on the scene. But the Vice-Chairman still worships the fetish of Home training with a whole souled devotion, and as long as he is the autocrat of the Port Trust there is little hope of the superior services being re-opened to the locally trained Anglo Indian. That is my principal reason for saying a memorial of a training ship on the Hooghly to the late Mr. James Luke has a remote chance of materialising

GRACE AND DISGRACE.

The affairs of two public institutions, one officially administered, the other run by a private citizen of supreme devotion and self-abnegation, have challenged the interest of the newspaper reader during the week. Mr. Bradshaw, one of the leading tradesmen of Calcutta, and one of our most respected citizens, recently discovered the shocking treatment of the European lunatics in the asylum at Bhowanipore, and he had the courage to give vent to his indignation in the columns of the daily papers. The statement that Europeans whose only crime is the unsettlement of their mental balance, were cooped in insanitary and ill-ventilated cells, and denied the ordinary comforts of electric fans and lights, created a painful sensation, and the Government were roundly abused for their inhumanity. But nineteen years ago the asylum at Bhowanipore was condemned as unsuitable for the purpose to which it had been put for no less than eighty years. The righteous indignation of the sane public then knew no bounds, but the sensation fizzled out in a week, and the Medical Department found it quite safe to continue to let things remain as they were. Like the jails and the hospitals the lunatic asylum has a visiting committee, largely composed of private citizens, but in the nineteen years before the advent of Mr. Bradshaw, not one of these honourable gentlemen saw anything wrong or inhuman in the treatment of the inmates, many of whom were being paid for by relatives or philanthropic societies. Strange to say neither of these agencies complained of the deprivations which so shocked Mr. Bradshaw. It is the old, old story. The mentally diseased and deficient are a nuisance in this materialistic age of eugenics and the survival of the fittest, and the sooner they are put out of the way and forgotten the better. Last year the Government of Bengal were touched by remorse of conscience, for in his last budget speech in the Legislative Council Sir William Duke held out a hope that somewhere in the dim future a suitable habitation, properly equipped, would be built for European insanes at Hazaribagh. But this sanitarium is in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Behar and Orissa, and a good deal of red tape will have to be cut before an agreement will be come to between the two administrations. What the public intends to do in the meantime, it is hard to say.

Unless Mr. Bradshaw and the newspapers keep hammering at the Government to remove the scandal, the lunatics will have to put up with hot and dark and noisome cells for another nineteen years.

The refuge is the creation of a Bengalee gentleman, named Biswas, who began in a small and humble way to rescue native children from a life of crime and poverty on the streets. For a long time he made very little headway; his resources were slender, and he had to fight, what may be called a "Beggar Trust," which employed these children to earn money. At length he attracted the notice of the late Mr. James Luke, and was so fortunate as to enlist that earnest philanthropist's active co-operation. The refuge was written up in "capital" and became fashionable. Judges of the High Court joined the committee, the chairman of the corporation became an ardent propagandist, the Police Commissioner gave it his benediction. The fortune of the institution was made, and to-day it is the recognised asylum to which the presidency magistrates send native criminals of tender age to learn something better than to whine and wheedle for a living. The growth of the institution has not pleased the Beggar Trust, which the other day hired some goondas (budmashes) to terrify the founder into a surrender of some children who had been sent to him by the Police. Mr. Biswas is not easily terified now that he has the countenance of all the bigwigs he and defied the hooligans, and sent for the police. The latter went to his assistance in great force and the enemy took their heels, having succeeded in doing no more than give the Refuge an excellent advertisement, which the director is using most effectively. We could do with a few more workers like Mr. Biswas in Calcutta; there would more of the milk of human kindness flowing into the right channels, if organisers with his skill and singleness of purpose were in greater numbers.

THE JUTE FORECAST.

All through the week the Jute Trade has been exercised over the new jute

(Continued on page 8.)

FUTILITY OF MEDIATION.

SIR E. GREY'S STATEMENT.

SECRET GRÆCO-SERVIAN TREATY.

BULGARIA STILL CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

Replying to a suggestion of mediation, Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, indicated the futility of mere words in arresting the war now raging in the Balkans, the very fury of which gave rise to the hope that it would be short-lived and that the Powers would not be involved.

There was apparently a lull in the fighting yesterday, the only report of hostilities from Belgrade making mention of nothing but slight skirmishes.

Greece and Servia are said to have signed a secret treaty which determines the territory to be claimed by each. Full recompense is to be wrung from Bulgaria for the atrocities laid to her charge. The two allies are resolved to march on Sofia if necessary.

Several reasons are assigned for the Bulgarian collapse, which is much discussed. Official accounts from Sofia, however, show no lowering of Bulgar spirit.

Sensational accounts are published of alleged frightful barbarity on the part of the Bulgarians at Serres. These are flatly denied at Servia, with counter-charges against the Greeks and Servians. An international enquiry is suggested.

Turkish Armies are advancing by forced marches and the Bulgarians are falling back before them. The Embassy in London contradicts reports of Turkey's intention to go beyond the Enos-Midia line. Sir Edward Grey in Parliament said he hoped they would abide by this declaration.

MERE WORDS UNAVAILING.

WRATH THAT IS LIKELY TO BE SHORT-LIVED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. David Mason (Liberal) urged Sir Edward Grey to attempt mediation and suggest an armistice between the Balkan States.

Sir Edward, in reply, said that mere words would not affect a war characterised by such passion and such appalling risks to the belligerents. It was impossible for the Concert of Europe forcibly to impose peace as a whole. The best prospect was that a war so exhausting and horrible would not last long, and that no complications would arise to endanger the Concert of Europe, and thus lead to consequences more disastrous than anything that had yet occurred. There was every prospect of the Powers remaining in touch. He hoped that Turkey would not advance beyond the point she had announced.

SLIGHT SKIRMISHES.

LONDON, July 15.

Apparently there is a lull in the fighting in the Balkans. The only report of hostilities which comes from Belgrade, mentions slight skirmishes yesterday.

DETERMINATION OF THE TWO ALLIES.

ATHENS, July 15.

The journal *Estia* says that the Servians and Greeks have resolved to advance to Sofia if necessary.

A message from Athens to *Daily Telegraph* says that a secret treaty between Servia and Greece was signed at Saloniks in May, extending the Greek boundaries and giving Servia an outlet on the Ægean Seas and binding the partners to fight till Bulgaria acquiesces in arrangement.

GREEK AND SERVIAN AMBITIONS FOR TERRITORY.

LONDON, July 14.

The Rumanians have already occupied Dobritch and Raltchik to the eastward and are reported to be at Rustchuk and Korabia on the Danube.

It appears certain that the Greeks and Servians intend to make the Bulgarian excesses an important factor in the ultimate settlement.

Semi-official statements declare that they cannot allow Servian and Greek subjects to be again exposed to the tender mercies of any Bulgarian administration whatever. This points to a considerable enlargement of Greek and Servian aspirations for territory.

Both States seem to be hardening their hearts against any treating with Bulgaria except upon the battle-field. The causes of the Bulgarian collapse are much discussed. It is ascribed primarily to contempt for the enemy: further, to a disbelief in the capacity of the Greeks and the Servians for vigorous aggression, to divided counsels, to an excess of untrained troops, and to a scarcity of officers.

It remains to be seen whether the plans attributed in Constantinople to the Turkish Government for re-taking possession of Thrace and thrusting Bulgaria back to the old frontier will be carried out. Bulgaria is incapable at the present time of offering serious esistance.

LONDON, July 14.

M. Venizelos, the Greek Premier, has gone to Nish to confer with M. Pasics, the Servian Premier.

TURKISH ACTIVITIES.

TROOPS ASSEMBLING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.

The armies from Chatalja and Bulair are advancing by forced marches. They have already reached Chorlu unopposed. The Bulgarians have evacuated Rodosto, devastating the villages along their route of retreat. There is great military activity in Constantinople. Troops, Artillery, and provision Convoys from Asia Minor are constantly arriving.

A DENIAL.

LONDON, July 14.

The Turkish Embassy emphatically contradicts any intention of Turkey to go to Adrianople or anywhere beyond the Enos-Midia line.

BULGARIAN WARSHIPS TAKE REFUGE.

SEBASTOPOOL, July 14.

A Bulgarian gun-boat and six torpedo boats have taken refuge from the Rumanian fleet.

BULGARIAN EXCESSES.

TOWN PILLAGED BEFORE BEING RAZED BY FIRE.

SALONIKA, July 14.

A Greek journalist sends a sensational account of Bulgarian proceedings at Serres, saying that before burning it they pillaged the whole town, not even sparing the Austrian Consulate in spite of the representations of the Consul who was wearing official uniform. The jewels of the Austrian Consul's wife were stolen. The Italian Consulate only escaped through the Consuls, paying ransom.

20,000 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

ATHENS, July 14

It is officially stated that prior to evacuating Serres, the Bulgarians fired the city, nearly the whole of which was destroyed. Twenty thousand out of 37,000 inhabitants are homeless.

AN INQUIRY SUGGESTED.

LONDON, July 14.

King Ferdinand is reported to be in bed at Sofia with acute rheumatism.

The stories of Bulgarian atrocities are flatly denied at Sofia, where counter-charges of a similar character are made against the Servians and Greeks. An international enquiry is suggested.

BULGAR SPIRIT.

LONDON, July 15.

The Greeks occupied Drama after five hours' fighting.

Long official reports from Sofia affirm that Greek irregulars and not Bulgarians burned Serres. They also insist that the whole of the Servian and Greek armies have been fighting mere Bulgarian divisions, which conducted a retreat with splendid heroism.

The reports add that the army under General Ivanoff is now in an excellent position, and is ready to shatter the most desperate attempts of the Greek Army.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE DURING THE WAR.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. F. D. Acland, in reply to Sir Mark Sykes in the House of Commons to-day, said with reference to the alleged Bulgarian atrocities:

"I have hitherto taken action only in cases of the alleged ill-treatment of Mussulmans, as it is natural that when Turkey has evacuated territory, in which the Mussulmans are in a minority, a neutral Power with Mussulman subjects should interest itself on their behalf. I cannot undertake to investigate all the charges of ill-treatment on the part of the Balkan States against one another, while the war is in progress."

DUTCH CABINET.

SOCIALISTS OFFERED THREE PORTFOLIOS.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.

Doctor Bos, who is forming a Cabinet, has offered portfolios to M. Troelstra, the Socialist leader, and to two other Socialists.

REMARKABLE SHOOTING.

CAWNPORE MAN JUST BEATS A SHERWOOD FORESTER.

LONDON, July 15.

The contest for the Waldegrave Prize at Bisley produced some extraordinary shooting. There were four highest possible scores made at both ranges. In shooting off the ties two were eliminated in the fifth round, leaving Colonel Mellish, late of the Sherwood Foresters, and Trooper Maxwell, of the Cawnpore Light Horse. These proceeded to score bulls till the seventeenth round, when Mellish dropped a point with an inner. Maxwell went on, and finished the winner with 37 consecutive bulls.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

SUM SECURED TO SAVE IT FOR THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, July 14.

Mr. Burbidge, manager of Harrods' Stores has given £2,500 to the Crystal Palace Fund. This contribution completes the £60,000 required to obtain the gift of the remaining £30,000, which the anonymous donor promised on the fund reaching the former amount.

THE ARAB RISING.

REBELS THREATEN SAFETY OF MUSCAT.

LONDON, July 14.

In reply to Mr Mitchell-Thomson in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. F.D. Acland said that the unrest in Oman had now come to a head. The safety of Muscat itself was threatened. H. M. cruisers Philomel and Pelorus and H. M. sloop Odin were there. A detachment from the 2nd Rajputs had proceeded to Muscat, but would only disembark in case of emergency.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The latest reports from Muscat state that the position there is unchanged, the rebels not having yet moved from Bidbid.

THE engagement is announced of Captain F. St. J. Atkinson, 9th Hudson's Horse, Aide-de-Camp on H. E. the Viceroy's Staff, to Miss Lorna Hewett, daughter of Sir John and Lady Hewett. The marriage will take place early in January from Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

MEMORABLE VISIT TO LANCASHIRE.

SPECIAL ROYAL TOAST FOR THE COUNTY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 15.

King and Queen, leaving Manchester for London on the conclusion of their Lancashire tour, received an ovation.

The King, in a long letter to the Earl of Derby, his host, said he was profoundly impressed with his experiences during the stirring days he had spent in Lancashire and the spontaneous and affectionate welcome which was offered to the Queen and himself by the dense population of the county.

His Majesty hopes that, when his health is drunk in future, the Lancashire toast will be "the Duke of Lancaster."

KITCHENER STATUES.

FOR ERECTION IN CALCUTTA AND KHARTUM.

LONDON, July 15.

The Sculptor Sydney Marsh has completed a bronze statue of Lord Kitchener, mounted on his charger, for erecton in Calcutta. The statue, which with its pedestal stands 26 feet high, was cast from guns sent from India.

A duplicate is now being made for presentation to Khartum, made out of cartridge cases used at the battle of Omdurman, and collected by order of Sir Reginald Wingate.

PILGRIM SHIP REFLOATED.

TO PROCEED TO SUEZ UNDER HER OWN STEAM.

LONDON, July 15.

A telegram to Lloyds states that the liner "Krakatau" has been refloated without assistance, and is expected to proceed to Suez under her own steam.

LONDON, July 14.

A message to Lloyd's from Amsterdam says that the position of the liner "Krakatau" is worse. Owing to the storm the captain fears that she will not last till the arrival of the "Danmark." The salvage steamer ordered from Port Soudan is due to-day.

THE BLACK ARMY OF FRANCE.

FIRST APPEARANCE AT LONGCHAMPS.

LONDON, July 14.

African and Asiatic troops figured to-day for the first time in the Fourteenth of July review at Longchamps. They were received with great cheering. M. Poincare presented them with colours amidst warm enthusiasm.

[The mail papers inform us that representative detachments of the various overseas regiments of France assembled at Longchamps in order to receive colours from the President. Each detachment consisted of the commander of the regiment, one European officer and five native soldiers. The battalions represented in this special parade came from Senegal in West Africa, the Gaboon and Tchad in Equatorial Africa, and Madagascar, and the Asiatic troops were from Indo-China. Morocco also sent a company from the "mixed" regiments of Colonial infantry and native troops which were formed for the recent campaign.]

"CAT AND MOUSE" ACT.

MRS. PANKHURST ELUDES THE POLICE.

LONDON, July 14.

The "Cat and Mouse" Act is being systematically applied. Miss Kenney was arrested after addressing a meeting to-day. Mrs. Pankhurst also addressed the meeting and an attempt was made to arrest her, but her friends vigorously resisted the police, and Mrs Pankhurst disappeared in the confusion. She has not yet been traced.

CONDITIONS UPON WHICH ARREST DEPENDS.

[Mr. Wedgwood, the Liberal member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, asked the Home Secretary in the House of Commons in Mail week whether it was the intention of the Government again to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst if she took part in no further criminal propaganda and remained quiet

Mr. McKenna replied: Mrs. Pankhurst was convicted of felony and sentenced to three years' penal servitude of which sentence she has served only 16 days in prison. The question of re-arresting her, if she fails to return to prison, depends upon the state of her health and other circumstances

Mr. Wedgwood: Has the right hon. gentleman communicated the "other circumstances" to Mrs. Pankhurst or anybody connected with her?

Mr. McKenna: No.

Mr. Wedgwood: May we know what they are?

Mr McKenna: Amongst the other circumstances would be the obvious one that we could arrest her.

PLURAL VOTING BILL.

London, June 14.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Plural Voting Bill by 293 votes to 222.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

AGA KHAN ON THE PLATFORM.

THE WESTERN ROUTE TO INDIA.

MOSLEM AND BRITISH RELATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Moslem League, H. H. the Aga Khan said he doubted whether Englishmen recognised the profound significance of the presence here of so many Indian students. Whereas twenty years ago not only the masses, but also the substantial men of the old school looked askance at the new-fangled ideas of the men back from Europe they now listened with almost greedy eagerness to their messages, accepting in no critical spirit the opinions of youths educated here.

The interest of the Moslems in each other's welfare was not adequately realised in Europe. Latterly, the tribulations of Turkey and Persia had absorbed the thought of Indian Moslems to the practical exclusion of domestic affairs. The currents of feeling were very strong, and for the time they were in danger of losing sight of fundamental considerations, ordinarily tenaciously held. It was clear to the Indian Moslems that British and Turkish interests were closely identified Their mutual good-will afforded the best possible safe-guard against the partition of Asiatic Turkey, which would expose the Western route to India to attack. The other Powers had reason to believe that Turkey was not merely willing but anxious to come more fully within the orbit of British influence. Whatever was left of the independent Mussulman states, they must either, more or less, gravitate under British influence or lose their position.

British rule over one hundred million Moslems gave Britain a great moral asset in the beneficent mighty part she played in the world's affairs.

It imposed great responsibilities on the Indian Moslems as the most important section. The more steadfast and strong their loyalty, the more influential they would be in moulding British policy.

The ideal of self-government under the Crown, adopted by the Central League, must commend itself to all thoughtful men if it meant many decades of effort towards self-improvement, social reform, the diffusion of education, and complete amity between the communities; but if it meant a mere hasty impulse, then the day which witnessed the formulation of that ideal would be very unfortunate in the country's annals. There was a long way to travel before the goal was reached. They should proceed step by step. Their development must be social, material, and moral, besides political, and the native force must be religious.

Much could be done to improve Hindu and Moslem relations by local committees working largely through the medium of games and sports for young people.

APPRECIATIVE "TIMES'" LEADER

In a leader, to-day, the *Times* approves of the Aga Khan's remarks regarding the Western route to India. It says that the Moslems in India may rest assured that the Imperial Government is a shrewd custodian of British interests, and is not likely to countenance any scheme leaving the flanks of the Indian Empire more exposed than ever. The tentative agreement with Turkey regarding the Bagdad Railway and the Persian Gulf is a proof more convincing that many protectations that Britain desires to maintain friendly relations with the Turks.

Regarding the broader problems of the future of Islam the British policy, the *Times* says, would only with the utmost reluctance follow a course which might cause affront to the newly enlarged religious susceptibilities of the Indian Mahomedans. It would not for example aim at intervention in Persia from which every British statesman shrinks except under the direst necessity, but to the Imperial Government is bound to decide its actions upon the requirements of the Empire as a whole. We do not think that Indian Mahomedans will fail to appreciate the British position if in the meantime they develop with calmness and breadth of view their aspirations. Self-government may not prove impossible if the Mahomedans recognise, as the Aga Khan says, that they must first pass through many decades of effort towards self improvemeut.

LONDON MOSLEMS' SANE VIEW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Referring to Reuter's telegraphed report of the London Moslem League, the *Englishman* says:—"Apparently the Moslem League in London and its sister organisation in India have been playing at cross purposes. The Indian organisation seems to have drifted away from control. From what Reuter has sent us of the London League's report it is abundantly clear that the views of responsible Moslems do not coincide with those of the young hotheads in India. Far from supporting Swaraj ideals, the London League maintains, in accordance with the teachings of Sir Syed Ahmed, that for good or for evil the future of Moslems in India is indissolubly bound up with that of the British. In other words, the London League is making a plucky stand against the forces of disorder which threaten to swamp the reason of the community it represents. It now remains to be seen what the Indian League has to say in the matter."

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 14.

Leicestershire defeated Warwickshire, at Hinckley by an innings and 21 runs.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 15.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Hughes-Hallett.

HOME RULE FIGHT.

BILL SECOND TIME BEFORE THE LORDS.

READY TO ABIDE BY THE COUNTRY'S DECISION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 14.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Crewe in moving the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, dwelt on the pleas for a conference, to which there had been no response from the Opposition leaders.

The Government, he said, never pretended that the present Bill was the only kind of Home Rule Bill the House ought to be asked to consider, but so long as the Irish minority, supported by the Unionists, declared they would recoil from nothing to prevent a constitution or any kind of Irish Legislature, there was no basis for a conference. It only remained to pass the Bill under the Parliament Act.

Lord Lansdowne then moved his amendment. He said nothing had happened to change their lordships' views. The by-elections had not augured favourably for the Bill. Lord Lansdowne quoted from the organ of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who would call the tune, to show that Ulster's fears were justified. He urged reference to the country. If the Government won, the Bill would still remain under the Parliament Act. If they lost they would be saved a stupendous blunder.

"We are ready to abide by the country's decision," added Lord Lansdowne.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, July 14.

Dr. Tisdall, formerly of Lahore and Amritsar, has been appointed to the vicarage of St. George's, Deal.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The *Pioneer* says that the statement that there has been a misunderstanding between the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in the matter of three university lectures is clearly incorrect. In point of fact his Excellency the Rector agreed with the conclusions of the Government of India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 15.

Lieut. Orr, 1st Batt. Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 5th Batt., Territorial Force, and is ordered Home.

Major G. G. W. Corrie, Royal Garrison Artillery, is selected for appointment to No. 6 Mountain Batt. vice Major Marshall promoted.

Lieut. Gosset, R. E., is appointed to the State railways and posted to the North-Western Railway.

2nd Lieuts. A. Mason and R. H. Dewing have been placed under orders for a tour of service in India.

Capt. O. C. Downes, 2nd Batt. Rifle Brigade, is appointed Asst. Supt. of Gymnasia at the Curragh.

2nd Lieut. J. M. Mellor, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is permitted to resign his commission.

An exchange has been approved between Capt. C. R. Hill, 62nd Battery Royal Field Artillery, at Multan, and Capt. A. A. S. Younger, No. 6 Depot, Royal Field Artillery at Glasgow.

Sergt. Major Vaughan, Cavalry School, Saugor, has been selected to succeed as Riding Master, King's Royal Horse Guards in October next.

Lieut. Shand, 2nd Batt. Norfolk Reg. is appointed to the Northern Nigeria Regt. of the West African Frontier Force.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J.P. Orr Chairman of the Board, presiding.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had given notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

"That the Chairman be requested to report what is the total number of people living in one-room tenements within the area comprised in Schmes V and VI (Dadar-Matunga) who will be displaced by the operations of the Trust stating whether any houses have already been demolished, and if so, the number of people displaced thereby."

The chairman submitted a tabulated statement giving the information as under:—

In demolished houses in Scheme No. V: Adults 111, children 38, total 149. In scheme No. VI: adults 143, children 42, total 185.

The population in houses still standing, Scheme No. V: Adults 486 children 159; in scheme No. VI: Adults 88 children 34.

It having been ruled that Indian Chiefs should received with their own National Anthem, if possible, Mr. Burrow, Director of Music, Kashmir, has collected and published the National Airs of the several Ruling Chiefs of India. The Government of India permitter, Mr. Burrow to address the States direct on the matter and H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir has consented to become patron of the scheme and has had his own National Air composed. This was played at the reception of His Highness by the British guards of honour at Delhi. Mr. Burrow is now prepared to arrange for the early publication of "Indian National Anthems." The work will be published in sets of books for full military bands, in a form that will be found convenient for bands accompanying guards of honour, and it will thus be possible for every Indian Chief to have the pleasure of being received with his own National Air.

OUR ARTILLERY.

LORD ROBERTS ON ITS CONDITION.

TOO LITTLE OF THE PROPER PRACTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 15.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent cables:—Lord Roberts, in a letter to the Press on the condition of the Artillery, states that efficiency in this arm is obtainable only by practice with live ammunition over land-ranges. The regular batteries are allowed about half the number of rounds per gun allowed to French gunners, and territorial officers get one-fourth as much practice as the regulars of 154 territorial batteries. Perhaps half a dozen might be effective against the enemy; but the remainder would be an incubus, if not a positive danger to their friends.

KIDNAPPING SCARE.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In spite of the efforts of the authorities, it is still believed in some quarters that the Refuge for juvenile vagrants has been converted into a depot for kidnapped children. In consequence of the threatening attitude recently adopted by some members of the *Goonda* class, the Commissioner of Police has issued orders directing all European sergeants, who are off duty, to stand by at Lal Bazaar headquarters in case any disturbance should take place at the Refuge.

The Second Presidency Magistrate yesterday took up the enquiry into the case in which four men stand charged with assaulting a Madras police inspector and a constable near the Grand Hotel, over the recent kidnapping scare. The accused were ordered to be released on bail.

LAW PAPERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED WHOLESALE PURLOINING OF REPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Fletcher was engaged in hearing a suit brought by Mr. J. Chaudhuri, editor and proprietor of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, against Monindra Nath Mitter and the other printers and publishers of *Current Indian Cases*, for an injunction and for consequential relief for infringement of the copywrights of the *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, the offending publication being *Current Indian Cases*.

Manindra was a dispatcher in the *Weekly Notes* office, and after leaving that office he started *Current Indian Cases*. In 1912 out of 247 cases published in the *Calcutta Weekly Notes* he had taken bodily 178 cases, and in 1913 out of 94 cases he had reproduced 64 in the *Current Indian Cases*.

The defence is that they had employed expert lawyers who prepared reports for the *Current Indian cases*, after comparing various law publications, and that the plaintiff had suffered no loss by it.

The case is proceeding.

TALEGAON GLASSWORK.

VISITED BY THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 15.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon this afternoon visited the Talegaon glass factory. They were received by the Collector of Poona and the manager of the factory and were shown round the premises witnessing the process of manufacture in all its stages.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 15.

The hearing of the Barisal Conspiray Case was resumed to-day at 10 o'clock inside the jail. The accused, Durendra Banikya, who has got chicken-pox, was kept in the verandah attached to the court room.

Athura Mohan Banerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, who had executed the warrant for attachment of the properties of Trailokanath Chakravarty; Jainuddin Hossain, a retired Sub-Inspector, who served the proclamation regarding Trilokya Chakravarty; and Dr. Harkumar Gupta, Secretary to the School of Physicians and Surgery at Dacca; and others, were examined for the prosecution.

Naksedi Singh, who was in charge of the punitive police force at Sonarang, stated he remembered Romesh Acharjee Priyanath Acharjee, Satish Chandra Chakravarty, Narendra Mohan Sen and Jatindra Roy, all of whom were among the inmates in the National School boarding house.

DECREE NISI GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. Justice Chaudhuri disposed of a suit brought by Christiana Sarah Belger against her husband, David Belger, for dissolution of marriage on the grounds of cruelty and misconduct.

The parties were married at Benares in 1881 and they lived in the United Provinces, where the husband was a station master. After he was dismissed the petitioner served as a governess at Viz gapatam and Lucknow for nine years. She then came to Calcutta. Her husband, it was stated, used to treat her most cruelly and he misconducted himself in Calcutta.

After hearing the evidence his Lordship granted a *degree nisi* for dissolution of the marriage.

BOMBAY SHARE BAZAAR.

SATISFACTORY REPLY FROM THE POLICE.

END OF THE BROKERS' "STRIKE."

The Bombay Share Bazaar re-opened yesterday after four days. In consequence of the Police order prohibiting the brokers from standing in the public street to transact their business, the brokers had "struck" and no business was transacted until yesterday morning.

The brokers had petitioned the Police Commissioner and other authorities stating that it was the privilege allowed them for years by the previous Police Commissioners.

Yesterday the following reply was received from the Police Commissioner which was considered satisfactory and the brokers resumed work:

The Police Commissioner's reply ran:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of yourletter of to-day's date, and to thank your for the information therein contained.

"I regret to observe that you still maintain a "non-possumus" attitude in regard to the acceptance of the order issued to the Police and it is with some surprise that I note that you defend yourselves behind what you imagine to be the previous police order in the matter. You might, I think, very naturally have inferred that prior to coming to a final decision in the matter I saw the notes and correspondence on our files of the time of my predecessors.

"The orders now passed by me do not differ one whit from those passed on 25th October 1904 by the then Commissioner, and I might add that the orders of the 25th October 1904 were accepted by your Association.

"If in the course of time and with expansion of work in the Fort Division, the question of obstruction in Dalal-street has not received that attention from the Police which it deserves, I see no reason why, when a definite complaint from a responsible party is received, proper action should not be taken by the Police, instead of their behaving to complainants in the unconstitutional manner suggested to me by Mr. Dalal in his conversation with me on Friday morning.

"I trust, therefore, that you will acknowledge the correctness of action by the Police and that you will take counsel of reason, and leave a fair way on Dalal-street so that no actual obstruction is caused. The matter of your securing a suitable site in close proximity to the Exchange Hall appears to me to be in your interests a very urgent one, and doubtless you will do your best to hasten to a satisfactory conclusion the negotiations for securing your object."

Mr. Prabhudas Jivandas, Chairman of the Brokers' Association, Bombay, posted up the reply on the notice-board of the Association Hall and work was resumed as usual.

CAMA HOSPITAL.

NURSES ON STRIKE.

The discontent among the nurses of the Cama Hospital, which we reported yesterday, has materialized into a strike.

The nurses, who are mostly students undergoing training, made a report to the Secretary of the Bombay Nursing Association regarding the order by the Lady Superintendent, already reported, and prayed that they might not be subjected to the indignity of doing the menials' work.

The Secretary replied that he was not in a position to give any definite reply to their appeal until the matter was put before the Committee; and as the Lady Superintendent has refused to cancel the order and has not even consented to hold it in abeyance till the matter is placed before the Committee, the nurses have stopped work. There are at present only two nurses who attend to their duties, all the rest, twenty-eight in number, being on strike. Meanwhile Mrs. King, one of the nurses, under going training, who stood forward to represent their grievances, has been placed under suspension. All the nurses remain in their quarters and they are not allowed to go out.

AMERICA AND SHAKESPEARE

Mr. Lyn Harding, who arrived in London on Saturday in Mail week after his American tour, stated in an interview that American managers, like the English, were calling aloud for Ideas—mostly in vain; and as good modern plays were such a rarity in these lean years, many American managers were busy preparing for Shakespearean revivals next autumn. "It is bad to hear" said Mr. Harding, "of so many failures in London, but I have little faith in the popular process of finding the cause in alleged weak work or in counter-attractions. Plays run in cycles—your romantic period, for example—and some manager who is sufficiently daring to break through convention suffers the fate of the pioneer. He is before his time, and the leavening of thought or the creation of a public taste may not reflect itself profitably on the box-office."

AHMEDNAGAR FAMINE.

THE Collector of Ahmednagar reports that distress continues in his district, the condition of agriculturists with or without wells is unchanged, but the general rainfall (except in Nevasa and Shevgaon) has made prospects brighter.

THE Maharaja of Udaipur will pay a short visit to Simla shortly.

A fine of £100 and costs was imposed at Birmingham Quarter Sessions on George Such, charged with keeping a betting house. Two other men were fined £10 each for assisting in the conduct of the house. The police used an ambulance in which they drove up when making their raid. They found £18 in cash on the table and evidence of an extensive business in football coupons. There were a number of men in the house, one of whom hid behind two mattresses. Altogether there were 37 boxes full of coupons, the slips totalling about 40,000.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA v. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Grant Medical College fell a good deal below the form expected of them when they met the Commercial Gymkhana yesterday afternoon. After their fine play against the Sherwood Foresters last week it came as a disappointment to their supporters to see the Medicals allow two very soft goals to go through. The goalkeeper on both occasions appeared to be more or less asleep and scarcely had the life in him that he displayed against the Military team. The first goal, it is true, was entirely due to a full back missing an easy kick and the second might be put down to a misunderstanding between the back and the goalkeeper; but in both cases the goalkeeper's only chance was to run right out. In the second half the College bucked up considerably and had most of the play. After the Referee had taken the teams off the field under a misapprehension and then brought them back again, the Medicals managed to get through. Throughout the game their outside left was more or less of a passenger. The Commercial men showed excellent form in their forward line combining well and displaying plenty of dash. Murray was quick and nippy and both goals scored fell to his account. Oakley put in some strong centres and both Bellarmy and Osborne played strongly at half back. Chapman and Harwood were as hard to beat as ever and the fact that the Medicals did not put in a single straight shot throughout the first half was probably due to their hutsling tactics.

THE GAME.

Play opened with rapid rushes by each side, the ball travelling quickly to first one goal and then the other. Parsons of the Commercials sent in a nice centre but Eyles of the Medicals nipped just in time. The Medicals getting away quickly Hakim took a shot that went behind. Parsons of the Commercials continued to do good work, frequently putting in good centres. Twelve minutes from the start of hostilities Eyles of the Medicals completely missed his kick with the result that Murray had no difficulty in shooting a goal at close quarters. Hildreth was too much taken by surprise to even attempt to run out (1-0). The Commercials continued to press their forward line showing good combination. An "out-side" put then back. A rush by the Medicals forced Harwood to kick behind. The corner came to nothing. Doyle of the Medicals secured possession close in but was hustled off. A rush by the Commercials was spoiled by one of their men being laid out. An interruption to the game at the moment was not to the benefit of the Commercials who looked like scoring at the moment that the whistle blew. Soon after another Commercial player was laid out. Coming on again, the Commercial men took the ball well up. Parsons passed in well. Murray was on the spot but Hildreth running out fisted clear. A shot by Parsons travelled wide. The Medicals then took up the attack and for some time located themselves in their opponents' territory. Sweeney put in one or two shots but not a single really straight shot was put in by the Medicals throughout the first half.

Play had not been in progress very long in the second half before Bellamy of the Commercials putting in a long kick Hildreth hesitated about running out and the full back taking neither the man nor the ball Murray ran through and shot another goal at close quarters (2-0). The Commercials came on again and Oakley put in a fine powerful shot that fell on the top of the net. Then the Medicals having a turn, made things warm for a while as they clustered round the opposing goal-mouth The ball was got away, however, but not for long. Sweeney of the Medicals put in a run but kicked the ball too far ahead and was unable to catch up with it before it passed over the goal-line. Later, the College forwards put in a nice combined movement and Easdon shot over the bar. With eight minutes or more of time still to go, the Referee blew his whistle and the teams left the field, the spectators also speeding themselves over the ground. The Referee, however, discovered his mistake and bringing the teams back, the game was resumed. Hildreth had earlier in the game left his position in goal and gone right half. He rushed the ball up and shot. The sphere cannoned off the goal keeper to Hakim, who netted it (1—2).

The game ended :—

Commercial Gymkhana..2 goals.
Grant Medical College...1 goal.

The following were the teams.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA:—(goal) Darwell; (backs) Harwood and Chapman; (halves) Bellamy, Osborne and Clark; (forwards) Oakley, Busby, Murray, Shaw and Parsons.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE :—(goal) Hildreth; (backs) Thompson and Eyles; (halves) Newland, Ali Khan and Wadia; (forwards) Hakim, Doyle, Easdon, Sweeney and Fonseca.

INDIAN FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

RESULTS OF REPLAY OF THREE DRAWN MATCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

In the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield Competition all the three drawn matches of Monday were replayed to-day.

The Mohan Bagans easily beat the Young Mens' Christian Assocation by three goals to love. A penalty was awarded against them but nothing came of it. The Mohan Bagan match was attended by thirty thousand spectators.

Sovabazar beat Tajhat, after a well contested game, by a goal.

The King's Own scored a goal against Dalhousie from off a penalty. The losers protested on the score of off side, and, the referee corroborating, the game will be replayed on Thursday next.

In the second round the Calcutta Football Club easily disposed of St. Xavier's by four goals to love.

The Town Club played a pointless draw with the Eastern Association.

BANGALORE RACES.

NOTABLE WIN BY VITULOS IN THE HORSE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 15.

The weather was bracing if somewhat cloudy, and there was quite a large attendance. The fields were good and there were a few close finishes. About a dozen bookmakers were present, and there were a couple of totalisators, but the latter were entirely ignored. A notable upset was furnished in the horse trial by Vitulos, who made hacks of the favourites. Details:—

SUBSTITUTION CUBBON PLATE—4 furlongs.

Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraja Urs' Crowbar, 9st. 3lbs.....Ames 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Housemaid, 9st. 6lbs.....W. Southall 2
Col. Aubrey Jones' Sahana, 8st. 4lbs. Pratt 3

ALSO RAN:—Harebell, 10st. 6lbs.; D. S., O., 9st 9lbs.; Valmiki, 9st. 8lbs.; Ismailia 11st. 3lbs.; Secta, 7st. 6lbs.; Saraswati, 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 on Secta and Housemaid, 3 to 1 against Crowbar, 5 to 1 Sahana, 6 to 1 Harebell, tens others.

THE RACE :—Crowbar led practically from start to finish and won by a head, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

TIME :—50 3 5 secs.

PADDOCK PLATE.—4 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's Token, 10st 9lbs.....A Hoyt 1
Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyanger's Fair Sex, 7st. 3lbs.....Melsom 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' Molly D., 10st. 3lbs. McGlone 3

ALSO RAN :—Premoa, 11st.; Wistaria, 9st. 13lbs; Nyria, 8st. 6lbs; Melody II, 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Token, threes Molly, 8 to 1 Fair Sex, tens the rest.

THE RACE :—Token came away a few strides from the finish and won by two lengths, one length between second and third.

TIME :—52 1-5secs.

MACINTIRE PLATE—6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's St. Gilgen, 8st. 10lbs. Brown 1
Yuvaraja of Mysore's Little Speed 7st. 10lbs..... 2
Mr. M. Yooni's Glendook, 8st. 0lb..... A Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Huka, 8st 2lbs ; Vic's Pride 9st 7lbs ; Bambra, 9st 2lbs ; Eva B 9st 1lb.

BETTING :—2 to 1 on St Gilgen, 5 to 1 against Glendook, Little Speed and Vic's Pride ; 6 to 1 Bambra and Eva B, 10 to 1 Huka.

THE RACE :—The issue was never in doubt for the favourite. Won by a length, 1 1-2 length between second and third.

TIME :—1 min. 18 secs.

C. B. PLATE—5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Chemise, 7st 9lbs Melsom, 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Vigour, 9st 2lbs W Southall 2
Mr Hajee Osman Sait's Cowslip, 10st. 4lbs.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN:—Pearl, 10st. 6lbs.; Seeta, 7st. 6lbs.; Kohinoor, 10st.

BETTING—2 to 1 against Chemise, Pearl, Vigour; fours Cowslip, fives Seeta, tens Kohinoor.

THE RACE:—Chemise was the dead cert all through. Won by a length, three lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min 5 3 5 secs.

HORSE TRIAL—one mile.

Mr. A. Sattar's Vitulos, 7st. 6lbs...Hoyt 1
Mr. Fortnum Lang's Airman, 8st. 3lbs. Butlers 2
Kour Sahib of Patiala's Hamara, 9st 8lbs Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Tiercel, 10st. the Witch, 8st 5lbs. Metal Maid, 7st. 13lbs.; Pelargonium II, 7st. 9lbs.; Particle, 7st.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Airman, 2 to 1 Hamara, threes The Witch, sixes Vitulos, tens others.

THE RACE:—The Witch was badly left. Won by three lengths, six lengths between second and third.

TIME:—1 min. 45 1-5 secs.

PARK PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Maharaja of Mysore's Eustace, 8st. 11lb., McGlone 1
Maharaja of Mysore's Betling, 7st Melsom 2
Mr P Hannyngton's J P, 8st. 2lbs...Southall 3

BETTING :—2 to 1 on Eustace, even money the other two.

THE RACE:—J P was absolutely left. Won by four lengths, five lengths between second and third.

TIME :—1min. 4 4-5secs.

BANGALORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 14.

The Bangalore Polo Tournament began this afternoon on the Palace ground, two matches being played in perfect weather.

In the first the Mysore Silledar Lancers inflicted a hollow defeat on the Bangalore Gymkhana by 7 goals to 2. The winners were not only better mounted but their mallet work was generally superior. The losers owed their score mainly to Krishna at back, who hit their first goal in the third period, and their only other in the last chukker.

In the second match the 26th Light Cavalry, lately of Poona, played a brilliant game against the 7th Hussars, beating them by 5 goals to 2.

The semi-finals will be played next Wednesday.

Two interesting admissions were made the other day in London by the Chairman of the Indian State Railway dinner Mr. W. H. Haughton, who was formerly Chief Engineer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. One was that he had never been sufficient acquaintance with the vernacular to be able to converse freely in it and the other was that he had not utilised his leave in seeing as much of India as he ought to have done. Now that he has retired from the country he realises that India is the most magnificent part of the British Empire and he exhorts his successors to remember these things and take full advantage of residence. Mr. Haughton's case is by no means an exceptional one for want of knowledge of the vernacular on the part of Europeans is unquestionablya frequent cause of misunderstanding, Mr. Haughton's second confession is for a railway officer still more "naif." He admits that he could have travelled all over India free of charge but did not at the time feel sufficient interest in the country to do so. Now in his retirement he regrets his lost opportunities. We do not imagine says the "Statesman that railway officers as a class are so unenterprising but it is undoubtedly the case that the average non-official European in India is prone to neglect the opportunities which present themselves to him of seeing other parts of the country then that in which his lot is cast.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY CITY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Executive Health Officer's report on the health conditions of Bombay during the quarter ended 30th June 1913 states as follows:—

The improvement in public health noted in the report for the preceding quarter was well maintained during the period under review. The city was free from the epidemic incidence of any disease except Plague.

Among the notable features of the quarter may be mentioned:—

(i) A marked reduction in the total mortality; which was the lowest for the second quarter of any year since 1898.

(ii) An encouraging reduction in the mortality from Phthisis, which was the lowest on record except in 1911 when it was only 6 less.

(iii). The low mortality from Plague, which though higher than in 1912 was lower than in any other year since 1898.

(iv). The low mortality from Small-pox, which was the lowest since 1903, excepting 1907 (27).

(v) An appreciable fall in the mortality among infants—which was 760 less than in 1912 and 386 less than the average of the corresponding quarters of the preceding ten years and

(vi) A marked decline in the number of births registered, which was the lowest since 1904.

The number of *live* births registered in the city during the quarter, was 3,941 being 923 less than in the corresponding quarter of 1912, the number is the lowest since 1904 and 414 less than the decennial mean.

The decline in the number of births registered has been in evidence since June 1912 and was commented on in my report for the first quarter of the current year. With a view to find out, if possible, the cause, or causes responsible for these declining returns, I arranged to take a census of children up to two years of age in some of the thickly populated chawls in poorer localities selected from the different wards of the city.

The results of the census would appear to suggest that the decrease in the number of births registered was to a considerable extent due to the operation of several forces compelling a temporary emigration of the female population.

But what is of more interest and more to our purpose is the opportunity afforded for approximately assessing the proportion of births that escape registration this was hitherto quite an "unknown quantity."

The census of the chawls selected however, shows that 9·5 per cent. of the children up to two years of age living in them were not registered, in other words, the proportion of births that escape registration to births actually registered is 10·5 per cent. It would not be safe to assume that this ratio holds good for the rest of the population of those ages, nevertheless, it should prove a useful guide in urging on the efforts of the staff to a more complete registration.

The decrease registered in the number of births during the first half year may, however, correct itself during the rest of the year, when we shall be in a position to know whether the decline was temporary or real, due to emigration or delective registration.

MORTALITY.

The mortality registered from all causes during the quarter was 9,268 the lowest registered in the second quarter of any year since 1898. It was 2,174 less than in the corresponding qutrter of 19 2 when the city was afflicted with a serious epidemic of Cholera, and 2,997 less than the decennial mean, but 1,070 more than in the preceding quarter.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 880 in April, 729 in May and 139 in June, compared with 611, 348 and 93 in the corresponding months of 1912. The total mortality from this cause during the quarter was 1,748 being 1,130 more than in the preceding quarter and 696 more than in the second quarter of 1912 but 2,270 less than the decennial average.

SMALL-POX.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter 232 attacks were registered during the period against 734 in the corresponding quarter of 1912, 124 in April, 77 in May and 31 in June.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 111 being 51 more than in the preceding quarter but 397 less than in the second quarter of 1912, and 237 less than the decennial mean.

CHOLERA.

From Cholera 14 attacks and 12 deaths were registered against 1,419 attacks and, 1,109 deaths in 1912 : 4 in April, 8 in May and 2 in June. Of these 2 cases were imported in May from Jejuri—one of them proving fatal.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Rat-raids, inoculation, disinfection and other preventive measures were carried out as usual.

The total number of rats collected in the quarter exceeds the number of the corresponding quarter of last year (137,636) by 6,175. Out of 143,811 rats collected and sent to the Parel Laboratory, 35,123 dead rats were examined.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK.

The beginning of the quarter under report marked the commencement of the second year of the special Malaria campaign and a report of the work done during the preceding year was therefore submitted to the Municipal Commissioner on 28th April 1913.

The usual measures adopted during the preceding quarters were continued in the quarter under report, as a result of which 25 wells were filled in and 165 wells were covered, 241 cases were reported to the Standing Committee for sanction to further action being taken under section 381 of the Municipal Act; it was accorded in respect of 156 cases. In all 103 notices under section 381 of the Act were issued by this office and served on the respective owners.

In addition to the 488 blood slides collected by this office (random sampling) the District Registrars continued to send in specimens of blood from fever patients, and out of 520 such slides examined, parasites were fouod in 7 only giving a percentage of 1·3.

To enlighten the public on the subject of Malaria 4 lectures were given with the aid of Magic lantern slides.

During this quarter 3,771 children were examined for spleen, and 301 of them were found to have enlarged spleen.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths.—The number of deaths from all causes during the quarter was 9,268, being 1,070 more than in the preceding quarter but 2,174 less than in the second quarter of the last year. Of the total number of deaths 3,808 were of persons born in Bombay, 5,137 of those born out of Bombay and 323 were of those whose place of birth could not be ascertained.

ACCIDENT AND VIOLENCE.

The number of deaths from Accidents and Violence during the quarter was 182 being respectively 20 and 17 more than in the previous quarter and the second quarter of the previous years. Of these 16 deaths were the result of poisoning as in the preceding quarter being I more than in the antecedent quarter of 1912; of these 10 were suicidal, 5 accidental and 1 from snakebite. Drowning caused 35 deaths, being 19 and 10 more than in the preceding quarter and the second quarter of 1912, of these 11 were suicidal, 12 accidental and in 12 cases the circumstances under which the deaths took place were not known.

DEATHS AMONGST INFANTS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS.

The number of deaths amongst children under 5 years of age during the quarter was 3,044 against 2,517 in the previous quarter and 4,157 in the corresponding quarter of 1912.

At the Burying and Burning Grounds of the city 5,683 bodies (including 320 still-born) were buried, 3,577 burnt and 350 (including 22 still-born) conveyed to the Tower of Silence. At the Haines Road Cemetery 276 bodies were cremated at Municipal expense.

During the quarter the number of new cases treated at the Municipal Dispensaries, including "Parbhadevi Road Dispensary" and the "Bai Gowrabai Dispensary," was 18,936 (12,578 males and 6,363 females), being 1,264 more than in the preceding quarter and 696 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1912; the total number of attendances was 84,015. Of these 452 patients were seen at their houses.

In addition to this, the actual number of new cases individually treated at the Colaba and Victoria Bunder Charitable Dispensaries (to which a contribution is paid by the Municipality and which are under the control of the Registrar, No. 1 District, who visits them daily, was 1,776, 1,293 males and 483 females making 5,826 the total number of attendances of these 10 patients were seen at their houses.

During the quarter 7,931 visits were paid to houses, chawls and huts by the nurses working under the Registrars and they enquired into 962 cases of ordinary sickness, 444 cases of Infectious Diseases and 417 deaths amongst the female population of the city. They also attended 700 confinements and ascertained 1,930 births.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

crop. The Director General of Commercial Intelligence began last week end to publish the reports of the district officers of the acreage under jute. The figures were arrived at by a new system introduced by Mr. Blackwood, who was convinced that all his predecessors were far too easy going, and took too much for granted. That was why the actual outturn never tallied with the official forecast. The Philistines, viz., the jute traders jeered, saying that the Civilian Director of Agriculture did not know enough to get in out of the wet. Mr. Blackwood set out to prove the contrary, and called together the panchayets to collect honest and accurate statistics of the cultivation in their districts. These are the figures that the Commercial Intelligence have been publishing, and they were accepted in to to this afternoon by Mr. Blackwood in his Preliminary Forecast. Unfortunately the weather has been against him, so he is obliged to admit that the estimated acreage is not a safe guide to the probable outturn. The Philistines are jeering again, they declare that the new broom sweeps no cleaner that the old ones, and there is still plenty of room for speculation, without which no trade would be worth a hang. I would tell you a lot more about this jute crop if I thought you would be interested, but cotton is more in your line. You may care to hear however that the price of raw jute is abnormally high, and if the world demand for bags continues as brisk as it was last season, manufacturers may have to pay as much as Rs. 70 for a bale of "First Marks" before we are well into October. The manufacturing profit at that rate will not be enormous, but it will also not be inconsiderable. Jute shares represent one of the very best investments on the market, and they are naturally hard to obtain. There is no such speculation as in coal shares.

FOOTBALL.

I am delighted to say that, thanks to the tact and influence of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the President of the Indian Football Association, the crisis I reported in a recent letter has been tided over to the satisfaction of all. At a meeting, held last night, the Chief Justice appealed to his Indian friends to withdraw from their intransigence, and co-operate with the Europeans in the true interests of the game. His appeal was immediately successful, and all the clubs affiliated to the I. F. A. are now agreed that the only way to secure good and efficient administration is to delegate the control of affairs to a council of twenty clubs, ten European and ten Indian. All's well that ends well, and more power to our sporting Chief Justice.

Four boys have been arrested at Devonport in connection with an attempt to wreck a train in a tunnel.

A new hydro-aeroplane of the Brel type was on June 24 delivered at the Isle of Grain Naval Air Station for service in the Maval Wing of the Royal Flying Corps.

Four stained-glass windows and two panels, which had been placed in the Royal Naval Barracks Chapel in memory of Capt. Scott and the other victims of the Antarctic expedition, were dedicated on June 22 by the Bishop of Crediton. They had been subscribed for by officers and men serving in the barracks and ships based on Devonport, of which town Capt. Scott was a native.

SPEECH AT A DISTANCE,

PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEPHONY.

Speech has been sent without wires over distances of two hundred miles at sea. According to an article by Dr. J. Erskine Murray on the technical position of wireless telephony, Signor Vanni, speaking in Rome, made himself heard in Tripoli. That seems a sufficiently wonderful feat, but Dr. Mueray adds that when telephonic speaking without wires does become a commonplace of every-day life, it will be found that the articulation and clearness of the speech is more marked than is at present, the case over long-distance telephone wires. Over a long-distance telephone there is a weakening with distance of the total sound but another influence comes into play which diminishes distinctness.

A tone, a note, may be imagined (writes "E. S. G.," in the "Pall Mall Gazette") as a regular train of air waves. In a telephone the waves impinge on a diaphragm which vibrates in unison with them : and the vibrating diaphragm causes corresponding variations of intensity in an electric current. The variations of intensity are reproduced at the other end of the electric circuit where the receiving diaphragm is situated, and by the vibrations set up in this diaphragm the intitial air-vibrations or sound waves are reproduced. But the spoken words of the human voice form a complex of vibrations. The comple includes harmonic-waves which give the sound the character of a vowel or a consonant. After travelling some distance along a wire the electric carriers of these waves do not show quite so clearly the differences between them. The importance or the intensity of the upper harmonic waves fades in comparison with the intensity of the fundamental tone. The sound of the voice may be heard ; its words become smothed out. This difficulty is rectified in practice by various devices ; but it would not exist in long-distance wireless telephony. The reason is to be sought in the fact that all the electric waves sent out in wireless telephony are, from a wireless point of view, "long waves." Consequently, whether they represent fundamental tones or upper harmonies, they, so to speak, hold their own and keep their place.

The difficulties of wireless telephony are of another kind. The most awkward one—using the word from the point of view of the practical application of what is an experimental possibility—is that of finding a suitable transmitter. For convenience we shall refer to this as a diaphragm, though, of course, a diaphragm is only part of the instrument into which words are to be spoken at the transmitting end. It will readily be understood that in wireless telephony as in wireless telegraphy, this transmitted instrument has to control very large amounts of electrical energy. Disturbances of the æther which are to be felt some distance away must be large disturbances. The transmitting diaphragm-instrument must, therefore, be not only sensitive, but powerful. It must be able to handle or control the electricity fired through it. This part of the problem may be otherwise stated as that of finding means to cause the radiation of electric power to vary in exact time with the variation of air pressure that is caused by the sound spoken into the receiver.

ANALOGY OF THE VIOLIN STRING

But now we must turn to another aspect of the problem, the provision of the right kind of electric wave carriers for the second. The principles of sending wireless messages by Hertzian waves can be easily stated by an illustration. If a violin string be plucked, a sound is called forth which travels over a greater or less distance by disturbance of the air. An oscillation of air waves is despatched across the volume of air to the ear of the observer, It may be noted that the energy which the plucked string communicates to the volume of air as sound, soon dies away. That is because the string can only draw upon the supply of energy stored up in itself by virtue of its mass. Each vibration of the string becomes smaller and the oscillation dies away, and the sound with it. In such wise were (and are) impulses of electricity sent across space : but for this purpose we regard space as filled with the ocean of the æther. In "wireless" spark-telegraphy the energy stored and electric violin string—in less simple words "the electricity stored in a condenser connected in series with an inductance"—is suddenly released as a spark. By virtue of the electric inertia the current surges to and fro until brought to rest by the loss of its energy. The surgings may be radiated away—by setting the æther in motion just as the string set the air-in motion. These successive electric pluckings travel across space as trains of waves of oscillations and are caught by listening electric ears.

THE PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED.

But there is another way by which sound may emanate from the violin. If the violin is "bowed" the sound continues with undiminished intensity as long as the bow is drawn across it. Apply this edea to electric waves. If there were some way of drawing continually on a store of electric energy, and of converting into oscillations, then in instead of sending pizzicato notes across the æther, we might make the æther vibrate with a continuous note. Moreover, to pursue the simile further, whereas the pizzicato notes can only be received as such each pizzicato vibration being usually accepted and accorded by the electric listener as a sign of disturbance the continuous 'bowed' note would stand on a different basis. Variations in it could be electrically heard and recorded. In other words, it is the right and most convenient vehicle for recording a large number of variations at the sending end of the apparatus. The "continuous" train of oscillations is the prime requisite for carrying and making evident the very large number of slight alterations in the current which are produced when the human voice speaking into a telephone, is the agent producing them. What, therefore, is wanted for wireless telephony is a first-rate practical means of producing undamped or continuous electric oscillations, and an instrument which is at once powerful enough and sensitive enough to control them at the sending end. Both inventions are in process of being realised.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE BOOKSELLER'S PROBLEM.

We are not likely at any early date to hear the last of the over-production of books and the booksellers of the United States have recently been discussing the problem and laying their heads together to devise remedies. The "old fashioned booksellers" of pious memory would hardly realise the magnitude of the difficulty that confronts his successor in either hemisphere. In the old three-volume times a first edition rarely came to his counter unless specially ordered, and if a novel has found worth while publishing in a six-shilling form the fact argued merit of some sort on its parts, and the bookseller had had time to acquaint himself with it. With coming of the cheaper novel things changed, and now the output of them is such that although the booksellers and the whole staff of his assistants were addressing themselves to the task they could not sufficiently thoroughly acquaint themselves with the merits of the books submitted to them by the publishers to be able to decide which to refuse and which to stock. They have to buy accordingly very much at random, and shelves laden with unsaleable volumes bear witness to evil of the altered state of things. No doubt in course of time the problem will be solved in this country and elsewhere in some way, but in the meantime of the two remedies submitted to the conclave in question, one—that booksellers should buy no book by a new author until its saleable capacity has been proved—not only lays one more difficulty in the way of the new author, but seems to have a savour of Hibernianism. A book can only prove itself saleable by being sold; only booksellers sell it, and if booksellers are only to undertake to sell it after it has been extensively sold already it is difficult to see where the experiment is to begin. The other has at least a show of being reasonable. If an unsaleable book is published the case is "up against" the publisher and as the publisher has had, what the bookseller has not, had the opportunity of reading the work before deciding to print it the latter should not be the only one to suffer. Now an agreement between the two that a book that would not sell should be exchangeable for another book would end by feelingly persuading the publisher that unsaleable books are not to be published. If such an arrangement were found practicable there seems no reason why in the United States the evil should not be at least diminished. In our own country matters are complicated by the existence of the libraries and there is being heard again a cry for the raising of the price of the new novel, a step which the libraries have always stood out against.

AN AMERICAN INVASION.

There is no doubt that at present in this country we are undergoing a certain peaceful invasion of American fiction, and the latest works of Mr. Sydnor Harrison and Mr. Winston Churchill stare at us as insistently out of the booksellers' windows as, in their coloured wrappers the "chef d'œuvre" of our own little master in literature. The process, however, is one of what the physiologists call osmosis; the infiltration of novelists from the United States into England is being accompanied by an infiltration at least as great of English novels into the United States. Indeed, it has recently been stated, and publishers' advertisements seem to bear out the contention, that within the last decade or so English fiction has been recovering lost ground in America, and that in the agreements between publisher and author in this country American rights are becoming an increasingly important element. Now, if this is so, it must be due to one of two causes—either to the superior quality from the point of view of sales, of the work produced here, or to the circumstance that English writers compose more than formerly with a view to the American market.

WHAT OUR COUSINS LIKE.

If a novelist who aims only at a wide popularity sets his cap a little at the reading public across the water, there is little to be wondered at. That public, when its taste is hit exceedingly appreciative, and shows its appreciaton in the most substantial way, and if all were told it would probably be found that certain recent works of fiction which have had no reason to complain of their reception at home have fared even better at the hands of readers in the United States. And the temptation to conciliate the latter is all the greater that, if a book is of a nature to be popular at any rate, there needs but a little touch or two, which a clever author can easily give which will endear it to Americans without in my way damaging its prospects of success at home. A general recollecion of a series of novels of the sort indicated gives us an idea of the kind of touches that a necessary. For one thing, it is "de rigueur" that the book should be of the "whole some sentiment" happy ending. Both of those conditions are necessary for a really popular novel in England, but our cousins can take the sentiment a little stronger than we can. The background should be definitely English with no lack of place-names. American place-names carry few associations, and even sound strange in "English-speaking ears," but in the names of counties and towns, in such terms as "coombe," "tor," weald, a writer has at his disposal a ready-made poetic vocabulary which he is unwise to neglect. For the story which he is to represent as enacted in the surroundings he has chosen the author must trust to his own invention, or, better still, to dim memories of his own of previous fiction, but as to his characters he must be careful. The central figure must be none of your half-and-half, fallible human heroes, but a schoolgirl's dream of a man—handsome, brave, resourceful, and, above all, triumphant and rich; while if the heroine is proud and beautiful, all her defects will be condoned if she has a title. A sympathetic American character is desirable, for national feeling counts for much in fiction, Andrew Lang confessed to an aversion for a novel in which, of two rivals, a Frenchman and an Englishman, the Frenchman won the day; his national "amour propre" was piqued. But by party of reasoning, a French reader's national "amour propre" would have been flattered, and it is a proud thing to see a fellow-countryman coming in for the good things in a foreign land. The great thing, however, is that the interplay of the characters and the vicissitudes of the narrative should furnish enough of scenes of tenderness and pathos—tender scenes of the sort which, although they do not touch the heart, have a curious onion-like effect upon the eyes of the tender reader, and scenes of pathos that make him feel "choky" and embark him upon the vain enterprise of gulping down his Adam's apple. To have such experiences in a book is to be in a sovereign degree happy, and to weep such tears is joy indeed.

DAVIDSON JOHN.

It is interesting to hear that the first monograph upon John Davidson—a strenuous and tragic name—is to be written by his personal friend Mr. Frank Harris. Davidson never really had his innings. His best prose work, "Perfervid," did not get its due, while of the "Fleet Street Idylls" Mr. Filson Young, in an admirable article in the "Fortnightly Review" in 1909, said that it was known only to journalists and a limited number of readers. Since the inevitable volley of obituary notices was fired over his grave in the Channel, only at rare intervals has his name so much as appeared in print. Which of the younger generation of readers has heard of "The Knight of the Maypole," "Self's the Man," or "The Theatrocrat!" In the article referred to—which it is pleasant to think Davidson himself must have read—his unpopularity in his own day was ascribed to the presence in his lyrical work of doctrines more fully expounded in his "Testaments" and plays, and this is probably true. Such works as the "Ballad of a Nun" offended the orthodox reader and made its author suspect. Then came the "Testaments," exhibiting the argumentative Scot in his glory, defying the philosophies but himself philosophising heaping up passimism, materialism, Nietzscheanism, and all the unpopularisms, not in wrought metal but in nuggets, and the estrangement between him and the public was complete. We are not so exigent of ethical and metaphysical orthodoxy in these days. We read "The Dynasts," and when Mr. Harris redirects attention to Davidson's work the poet will fare better with readers of a day later than his own.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

TEN SUITORS.

Mr. Hall Caine, at the Associated Booksellers' dinner at Torquay, repeated a story Charles Dickens used to tell of a beautiful young lady aboard a steamer who was perplexed which she should take out of ten beautiful young men who were paying court to her, and whom she liked equally well.

At last she took counsel of the captain, who said "When the ship's bell rings at twelve o'clock to-morrow morning, you drop overboard. I will be about in a boat ready to save you, but when you see which of the ten men risks his life to rescue you, you will know which of them you ought to take to be your husband."

The beautiful young lady at noon next day dropped into the sea. But behold! nine of the beautiful young men leapt in the sea after her, while the tenth leaned over the ships's side and merely wept.

When they were all brought aboard, she said to the Captain: "What am I to do now! I can't take the whole nine, and then, you see, they are all wet."

"Very well," said the captain, "take the dry one."

It was very bad advice, but I am not afraid that if booksellers make their wives and daughters into their readers of books, they'll ever take the dry ones—and I dare say that will be good for literature in the long run.

SUBTLE, BUT SEVERE.

As an illustration of the extreme pitch to which political feeling has risen, a story that is well authentitaced by the names of the persons concerned may be related (writes "D. B. F." in the "Daily Citizen").

A Cabinet Minister, who has been concerned rather prominently in advocating the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, found himself travelling on the railway in a carriage of which the only other occupant was a clergyman of the Church of England.

The Cabinet Minister believed himself to be unrecognised; but doubts on that point began to assail him when the train, which was unlighted, passed through a short but dark tunnel.

Because as soon as the tunnel was entered the clergyman struck a match, and kept on striking matches until broad daylight had been recovered. Subtle, but severe.

TOO MUCH WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

In discharging Joseph Bokas from custody at Cleveland (says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph"), Judge Cull, in the municipal court, said: "There is too much talk nowadays about women's rights."

Bokas was arrested on the complaint of his daughter, Mrs. Mary Brauert, twenty-five years old, a divorce, that he had drawn her across his knee and spanked her with a lath.

Mrs. Brauert had gone to her father's home and demanded the return of the presents she had given to her brother. The spanking followed.

WHY ENGLAND LOST.

I have seen nothing in the papers (writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian") about the wonderful way in which what may be called the Canon Barnett and Toynbee movement effected a famous cricketing family in the eighties. The three Studds—J. E. K., C. T., and G. B.—were all very distinguished members of the Cambridge eleven. They were the sons of a rich man who was devoted to hunting, horses, carriages, and all the other things of sport and display. Then all of a sudden the whole family became deeply interested in religious work and social reform, and their example had a great effect upon the Oxford and Cambridge undergraduates of the time. The father literally. I believe sold all he had and gave to the poor. J. E. K. went to work in the East End, and later became well known as the head of the Polytechnic. G. B. followed his example.

C. T. Studd decided to go out to China as a missionary, and stayed there for long years. During his farewell speech he almost broke down as he told a story that I have never seen in print. England, a little while before, had been playing Australia at Old Trafford, and some of the English team had covered themselves with disgrace by getting an attack of the funks and going down like ninepins before Spofforth and Co. And, from all appearances, C. T. Studd was the worst. He almost shook and shivered as he went in to bat. In his farewell speech he referred to the match and explained it, with tears in his eyes. He said that he ought not to have played, that the deep things of life had only just entered his soul, that he was in a dream, that he was in Palestine and China, and not at Old Trafford at all. It was the simplest and most touching speech I had ever heard.

EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION.

Two Glasgow ladies were in London recently (says the "Glasgow News"), and had occasion to ask directions of a policeman in one of the main thoroughfares. With the customary politeness he gave them the necessary information, and then inquired, "You'll be from Glasgow?" The ladies in surprise admitted they were.

"I'm a Scotsman, too," said the policeman, "and I'll tell you something none of the other passers-by know. If you stand here a few minutes, you will see the King and Queen drive by."

The ladies quite gladly waited, and in less than five minutes had an excellent view of their Majesties as they whisked past in their automobile.

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NEW SERIAL STORY.

AS EXPLAINED BY PETER.

(BY RUBY M. AYRES.)

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTER.

Peter Constable calls to see his friend, Fulton, the night before the latter's wedding day, and discovers that Fulton is marrying a wealthy woman named Dora Latrone, not the little country girl, Betty Dean, with whom Peter had imagined his friend was in love. On his way home Peter sees an accident between two taxis. The occupant of one is Betty Dean, who has come up to town to see Fulton. Peter finds her lodgings for the night. The next day he goes to see Betty, and promises to take her out about five o'clock in the evening. He then goes to Fulton's wedding.

CHAPTER VII.

Peter elbowed his way out through the fashionable throng and stood in the porch waiting for Mrs. Adair.

He knew most of the people who passed him, one or two stopped to speak. A man slipped a familiar hand through his arm.

"Bob's done it, then?"

Peter turned.

"Yes." He frowned a little, seeing the grin on the other man's face.

"Why not?" he asked.

The other laughed as he vigorously polished his immaculate silk hat on his coat-sleeve.

"Bet you, he wouldn't take his wife to Devonshire," he said, meaningly.

"Rot!" said Peter. He flushed angrily; it seemed as if he were the one frail barrier between Betty and the sneers of a vindictive world. He moved a step away towards Lena Adair; she came up to him eagerly.

"Peter, where did you get to?" Her brown eyes searched his face jealously.

Peter took the silken cloak from her arm and hung it over his own with mechanical precision.

"I had a business appointment. Awfully sorry! I raced round for you, but you'd gone. What did you think of it, eh?"

He tried to ask the question in his usual way, but he knew his voice sounded strained.

"It was a lovely frock," said Mrs. Adair. She slipped her white-gloved fingers through his arm. "What a crush! Shall we ever get out?"

Peter engineered his way slowly; he was very hot and bored; he longed to tear off his gloves and choking collar, and kick his hat across the street. But he edged his way out mechanically, his eyeglass stuck into a melancholy eye, as he mentally calculated the chances of escape.

He knew to just what sort of a crush they were going—hot rooms, overpoweringly scented with flowers; lots of champagne to which just then, it must be admitted, he rather looked forward, the usual flattering speeches; the slow parade amongst the presents; the enthusiastic send-off. What a farce it all was, when one thought of the girl spending the long summer day alone in his rooms.

He found a cab and handed Mrs. Adair in. She drew her silken skirts carefully aside to make room for him. The scent of some lilies she wore made his head ache. He had been through it all so many times before; had worked out a present for which he could ill afford to pay, and generally did not; had grinned congratulations which he did not feel, and had thanked heaven when he had been free to walk out of the exotic atmosphere.

"It was a gorgeous frock," said Mrs. Adair again, enviously, as the cab moved slowly from the crowded square. "But I can't say she looked happy. I wonder why she did it?"

"Just like a woman," said Peter.

"An hour ago you were wondering why *he*" did it; now you are wondering why she has done it. Why does *anybody* marry?

"Heaven only knows" said Mrs. Adair, with sudden bitterness.

She leaned back in the far corner and closed her eyes, in repose she looked older than she really was, but Peter did not look at her. He leaned forward staring through the glass-front of the cab, and wondered if it would be necessary for him to stay till Fulton and his wife went off for their honeymoon.

He hoped he would not have to speak to Fulton; he meant to avoid him if he possibly could. He would have given a great deal to have been able to tell him just once what he really thought of him. He clenched his hands, his eyes flashed.

Mrs. Adair moved a little in her corner and sighed. She found Peter singularly unresponsive to-day. There was a sort of lack of enthusiasm about him which she could not understand. She opened her eyes to the sudden fierceness of his face.

"Peter, what are you thinking about?"

Peter started at the unexpected question; he had forgotten that he was not alone. He sat up with a little jerk.

"I was thinking that I should like to give somebody a thrashing."

Her eyes widened into understanding.

"Robert Fulton!" she said, quickly.

A little angry flush dyed her cheeks. She bit a red lip. Ever since morning she had been remembering what friends Peter and Fulton had always been. She wondered how much Peter knew about the girl from Devonshire about whom everyone had been recently talking.

Peter was rather taken aback at the way she had interpreted his thoughts.

"Why Robert?" he asked, with a shrug "He's always been a great pal of mine."

She laughed.

"And still is?" She waited a second for his answer, then she sat up and laid a hand on his arm.

"Peter, you're such a boy! You're not a bit of good at bluffing anybody. It's like holding a piece of plain glass in front of a person's eyes and expecting that they won't be able to see through it. I know just what you're thinking now; your feeling very angry with Robert for the way he has treated this other girl. Now, aren't you? Own up."

She waited smilingly. But Peter was shy of further confidences; he realized that he had given himself away too much already, and he was not quite sure, after all, that Lena was any more to be trusted not to turn and rend Betty than any other woman of his acquaintance.

He managed a laugh, and shifted up the silken cloak that had draggled down on to the floor of the cab.

"Such nonsense!" he protested, briskly "That's a woman all cover. Always suspecting mystery. You'll be saying that I'm in love with her myself next."

Her eyes scanned his face with sudden, sharp presentiment.

"Should I be so very far wrong. Peter?" she asked, slowly.

Peter was saved the impossibility of a reply by the cab coming to a standstill outside the Latrones' house. He sprang out with a sense of unutterable relief as a liveried footman opened the door. He felt a little dazed. He stood for a second, staring stupidly before him. Mrs. Adair tapped his arm peremptorily.

"Peter!"

He roused himself with an effort.

"I beg your pardon."

He followed her up the strip of red carpet beneath the striped awning that stretched from door to gate.

There was the usual crowd of sight-seers pressing around. He heard one or two remarks passed as Lena Adair swept her silken skirts towards the house. He was quite used to it all; he had been through it so many times before.

Presently they were in the wide hall. He found himself shaking hands with Dora Latrone's overdressed mother and the stout, common old man who was her adoring father.

Old Latrone was a self-made man and, proud of the fact. He liked nothing better than relating the story of his early struggles. He boasted that he had slept out in the streets more nights than he could remember. He was buttoned into a tightly-fitting black coat now and a choking collar. He was painfully red in the face, with emotion and champagne; a tear shone on his long nose. He grasped Peter's hand exclusively in both his shaking it heartily.

"Pleased to see you, sir—delighted to see you, sir."

In spite of all the drilling to which his wife and daughter had subjected him, he could never drop the old subservient style of address when speaking to the "nobs," as he called Peter and his class. Peter rather liked the old chap. He infinitely preferred him to his wife, who strained every nerve to be what she termed "genteel," and succeeded in offending the eye with everything she wore and the ear with everything she said.

Mr. Adair had wandered past them into the already filled rooms. Peter followed disconsolately.

He bowed to the people he knew, and had spoken to some of the men, before across the crush his eyes met Robert Fulton's.

Fulton and his wife stood beneath a huge bell composed of white lilies and heather. The bride's wonderful frock was draped artistically over a red plush carpet; her veil was flung back now, showing her white, thin face and tremulous lips. She was nodding and smiling at something that was being said to her.

Peter felt sick; he wondered if there was none in the whole of the gay throng who knew, as he did, the tragic undercurrent of that marriage, and his heart echoed the question Lena had asked him in the cab on the way from church: "I wonder why she did it"

Not for love, he knew; not for money, for she had an income of her own larger than Fulton's. Then *why*? It was unanswerable.

Peter turned his back abruptly; he felt that he simply could *not* go on and take Fulton's hand in friendship—could not meet Dora Latrone's eyes without letting her see the disgust in his own. And yet Peter had been present at many other such weddings, where there was no love for a reason, perhaps not even worldly gain for an excuse, but he forgot them all now, remembering only Betty's tear-stained face.

He took refuge behind a screen of palms, where he discovered the plain elder daughter of a bankrupt aristocrat, who proved only too glad to talk trivialities with him.

She wore pince-nez and an ugly hat, and she fidgeted nervously all the time.

"Doesn't the bride look lovely?" she asked, gushingly, and Peter said "Yes, supposing that her criticism applied to Dora's gown, and not her face as Lena Adair's had done.

"And Mr. Fulton is such a handsome man," the elder daughter rambled on "I'm sure they ought to be very happy," she added, vaguely.

Peter turned and looked at her through his eyeglass.

"Why?" he asked, bluntly.

He really felt a curiosity to hear her reasons for saying such a thing—a curiosity he had never felt before to know what *all* the gay crowd really thought of Fulton's marriage.

But the plain elder daughter only got red and tore at her right glove with her left hand.

"People generally are, when they're married, aren't they?" she asked, stupidly.

"Good heavens, *no*!" said Peter, fervently.

He thought of the marriages he himself had seen—men who had been boys with him, women whom he had seen grow up from girlhood. There was hardly one that he could truthfully say had turned out happily. There were the Adairs, the Calthorpes, the Desmonds, the—oh, he could go on counting for ever. Why, even the parents of this plain girl, who sat beside him, and did her best to wrench the buttons off her glove, had separated years ago.

Marriage was a farce, Peter told himself; he would take good care, he steered clear of its pitfalls.

He looked at the girl beside him with something almost approaching interest he had heard her laughed at many times by women more kindly endowed with beauty. He knew that she had been shelved as "hopeless" almost before the year of her *debut* had ended, and he wondered for the millionth time why a short-sighted mother had christened her Vivienne, when Jane was a name so obviously better suited to her.

"So you think people are generally happy when they're married?" he asked with a wry twist of his mouth.

She flushed again uncomfortably.

"Aren't they?" she asked.

He shrugged his shoulders. An argument seemed futile in the face of such barren knowledge.

"If they are not," said the girl beside him with a sudden burst of eloquence, "why do they marry? I think it's silly. Mother says that Mr. Fulton really cares for someone else, but——"

Peter stopped her with a gesture.

"You mustn't say that," he said, agitatedly. "Suppose anyone heard you?"

His nerves felt on edge; he was confident that had she known Betty Dean's name she would have blurted it out for anyone to hear.

A moment later he excused himself and left her. He wandered away through the crowd, telling himself that people had not exaggerated a bit when they called Vivienne Argyle a fool.

Lena Adair rustled up to him.

"You're not going, Peter?"

"I should like to," said Peter, savagely.

She looked at him rather impatiently. She did not know happy-go-lucky Peter in this mood. She had not believed him capable of really getting upset over anything

"Wait till they have gone, at least," she said quickly. "Dora is changing her frock now."

Peter made an impatient gesture. Frocks again! Always frocks! Apparently they were so very much more important than hearts or happiness.

Mrs. Adair carried him off to see the presents. Peter found himself starting at carved boxes and jewelled fans and silver candlesticks, and wishing himself or them at Halifax. Once he surreptitiously took out his watch and glanced at it. Only two!

"What time are they going?" he asked.

"Oh, they're motoring, of course. Such a lovely car. Have you seen it, Peter?"

"No."

She stamped a small foot at him petulantly.

"Does *anything* interest you?" she demanded.

Peter felt a sort of compunction. He half smiled.

"It's so deuced hot," he defended himself, but he tried to cheer up. He allowed himself to be led round the display of silver and jewels, and gave his required opinion as to their value.

Mrs. Adair sighed.

"How glorious to be rich!" she said. "Do you know what I would do, Peter, if I had Dora's money?"

"No." Peter was only half listening. His voice sounded absorbed.

"I'd—— Peter, don't you want to know?"

Peter stifled a yawn.

"Awfully!" he said.

But Mrs. Adair apparently changed her mind. She walked beside him in silence till they were back again in the wide hall and there was curious compression of her lips. One might almost have thought she was in pain.

Dora Fulton was coming down the stairs when they reached the crowded hall. She wore a very smart silk costume and a small expensive looking hat that somehow seemed to accentutate the sharp outlines of her features. The thought came to Peter's mind that she looked old; later that she looked ill. He felt almost sorry for her. Lena leaned towards him, whispering:—

"It doesn't suit her a bit, does it?"

Peter did not answer. He was staring across the hall to where Fulton stood, the centre of a knot of men, laughing and careless and debonair, as if he had never walked in the leafy Devonshire lanes, never made love to a girl in a pink cotton frock.

Sudden anger surged into Peter's heart. He moved away from Lena with bitter resentment. Why should this man be allowed to walk away from his responsibility so easily and comfortably? Why should the tears be all Betty's?

He made his way through the intervening crowd. He touched Fulton on the arm.

"I want to speak to you," he said.

CHAPTER VIII.

Robert Fulton had not been looking Peter's way. He gave an obvious start at the touch of Peter's hand on his arm. An unpleasant frown for a moment bent his brows, but it disappeared instantly.

"Hullo Peter! Thought you weren't going to speak to me."

He thumped Peter on the back with a great show of friendliness. He turned a smiling face to the group of men about them.

"Peter's jealous," he said jokingly. "Never mind, my boy, the time will come when somebody snaps a chain on your collar. Fancy old Peter married, eh?"

The man, who had spoken to Peter in the church porch, grinned. He had drunk more champagne than was good for him. He swayed slightly as he stood looking from one to the other.

Peter's thin face was grim.

"I want to speak to you, Fulton, he said again, in a hard voice.

"My dear chap, how tragic." Fulton declined to take Peter seriously. Possibly, he guessed what it was Peter wanted to say. He had noticed his friend's deliberate avoidance of himself with a mixture of chagrin and apprehension.

He thought it was consummate cheek for Peter to set himself up as a moralist, even while in his heart he probably realized that he deserved what he was getting.

Old Latrone forced his way through the chattering crowd. He slipped an arm through Fulton's.

"The motor's at the door, my boy," he said, huskily. The old chap was really genuinely upset. Dora was the pride of his heart. He could not bear to think of the house without her.

Fulton turned with a sense of relief. There was something about the set of Peter's jaw he did not quite like. He, by no means, desired to be left alone with him, even for a moment. He went off with almost absurd readiness.

Peter took a step after him, then stopped After all, what was the good of making a scene? It was too late to alter things. The only thing he could do was to make the path as smooth as possible for Betty Dean. Fulton was married. An impossible wall had been built in the past two hours between his life and Betty's. She would have to get over it as other women had done before her. Peter swallowed hard. He knew he had got himself into a hopeless muddle with the best intentions in the world. He must either go on lying till he was found out, or own up and let her hate and despise him for ever.

As for Fulton——Peter clenched his fists, realizing that their friendship was at an end for ever. The man was a cur; Betty was well rid of him.

Dora Fulton, standing waiting patiently for her husband, saw Peter's white face and fierce eyes across the crowded hall. She forced a smile as his eyes met hers. Impulsively he took a step towards her.

"I wish you every happiness," he said, and was surprised to find that he really meant it, possibly realizing that he was voicing a vain hope. For a moment their hands met, then a crowd of sentimental women separated them and fell upon the bride kissing her and bidding her good-bye.

Peter looked on silently. He thought the whole business a lot of tomfoolery. He watched grimly while the smart motor turned slowly away from the house. The last glimpse he had of the bride and bridegroom was Fulton's handsome, debonair face and his wife's strained smile as they disappeared in a cloud of confetti.

Then he looked round for his hat and Mrs. Adair. He knew he handn't the courage to leave without her.

"I am glad it's all over," he said, as they bowled away in a taxi "Wasn't the champagne fine?"

"Rippin."

She shot a swift glance at him.

"Peter, you'll come and have some tea with me?"

Peter sat up suddenly alert.

"Awfully sorry—I'm afraid, I can't. Got an appointment—most important."

"Rubbish! You with an important appointment!"

Peter flushed. He resented the irony of her voice.

"It's quite true, all the same," he said, quietly.

She shrugged petulantly her shoulders.

"Who is it with, Peter?"

Peter knew she was searching his face with disbelieving eyes. He frowned a little, wondering why this woman, whom he really liked, jarred upon him so to-day.

He thought of Betty Dean. He had looked forward to the promised ride with her in the cool of the evening.

His mind searched about for an evasive answer.

"It's with Rodgers," he said at last, thinking of the man who had spoken to him in the church porch.

"I see," Her eyes flashed. "Are you going to spend the evening with him, Peter?"

"Yes—just a bit of dinner. I'm not keen, but—"

She interrupted him with a bitter laugh.

"You needn't trouble to tell any more lies, Peter. It's unfortunate you should pitch on Rodgers, you see, he's dining with us."

Peter flushed crimson; He was furious at the way he had bungled things. He hated telling unnecessary lies. As a rule he never troubled to. He reached forward impulsively, and pulled the check string.

"I think it will be better if you put me down here," he said. "We seem to do nothing but aggravate each other to-day."

She made no attempt to detain him. He sprang out almost before the taxi stopped, and strode off, raising his hat with the careless grace that was part of his charm.

Before he had taken half-a-dozen steps he was ashamed of himself. He swung round, and looked after the taxi, but it had disappeared in the traffic.

Peter swore softly and walked on.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SOME PRETTY HOLIDAY FROCKS.

Few girls when preparing their holiday wardrobe give sufficient consideration to the nature of the place where they are going to stay. One frock at least should consist of a coat of plain eponge with a skirt (or frock) of white figured eponge. This is considered most chic, and it is certainly very attractive when carried out in pretty colours. A very gay looking one had a long coat of dark-blue sponge made with out-away fronts and edged all round with a soft frill of leaf green chiffon. A pretty frilled fichu of white ninon came round the low neck, and frills of the white ninon gave a light finish to the sleeves. In the little hip pocket now seen on most coats) a neat little hemstitched handkerchief of green peeped gaily out. With this original coat went a delightful frock of white eponge on which was printed a conventional rose design in Bulgarian reds, blues, and greens. The simple blouse corsage was trimmed with narrow frills of green ninon and a frill of the same material edged the skirt. The effect was of course very striking.

THE DJIBBAH COAT.

Another fashionable coat and frock idea is to have an accordion or box-pleated skirt of white crepon and a sort of djibbah coat of bright-coloured ratine trimmed with Bulgarian coloured wool embroideries. The box pleat idea is newer than the accordion, and the pleats being very small and put closely together, the difference is scarcely noticeable a few yards away. A very effective dress made in this style had the djibbah coat in a deep shade of saffron yellow trimmed with bands of blue, green, orange, and red wool embroidery. The coat is cut with a deep V-shaped opening at the neck—deep enough, of course, to enable the wearer to get it on and off, for there was no other opening. The sleeves were cut up into square tabs, and fell short of the wrist so as to display a portion of the pretty lace sleeves belonging to the under blouse. An additional quaint touch was given by a narrow belt of the ratine taken loosely round the low waist and fastened with a plain dull gold buckle in front. The skirt was of white crepon very closely box-pleated, and finished with a hemstitched border.

The goffered frill has captured Paris, and no other form of pleating is used for frills of lace and lawn. A new and rather quaint idea is to have a frill of goffered lace standing up round the hem of a skirt, with similar frills at the sleeves and neck. An exceedingly pretty little frock of white crepon embroidered with quaint flowers in orange and deep blue had a goffered frill of white lace arranged in this new way round the hem of the skirt. There was a roll of orange satin to hide the bottom edge, and the same coloured satin formed the high folded waistbelt with sash ends at the back. The Magyar corsage had a deep V-shaped opening at the neck, which was partially filled in with a frill of goffered lace and finished with a flat tie and big loose bow of orange satin. With these summer frocks of embroidered crepon quaint little Flemish caps made of the same material as the frock are being worn. They are really only intended for quite young girls, but they are so pretty and becoming that they are being adopted by maids of all ages.

THE LACED-UP STOCKING.

I have heard that a quite sensational novelty has made its appearance in Paris. This is a silk stocking cut open at the outer side and the edges embroidered with eyelet holes and then laced up again with a contrasting silk lace. A far more practical novelty is the stocking with two rows of small button holes worked some way up the back. These are for wear with the fashionable "dancer's" shoe, and effectually prevent the ugly slipping of the ribbons round the ankles. The ribbons are passed through the button holes and thus kept quite taut—unless the stocking itself slips, which always means unpardonable slovenliness on the part of the wearer.

THE 1913 BATHING GIRL.

Mention of stockings recalls that garters are the latest addition to the bathing girl's kit. In the special department at Messrs. Selfridge's London, where living models garbed in all the newest bathing dress fashions lay about on a mock beach, in boats, and deck chairs, Press representative saw a variety of these dainty devices carried out in coloured waterproof rubber. They are bordered with a frilled edge, and are finished off with a bow or rosette worn to the side. A few years ago a plain blue university costume met the needs of the ordinary bathing girl. To-day her outfit includes:—

Cap (fancy).
Cap plain for diving).
Stockings.
Garters.
Shoes (basket for paddling).
Shoes (silk for beach wear).
Costume (one-piece for practical use).
Costume (two-piece for the parade).
Bath-wrap.
Holdall (for toilet accessories).
Tent.
Sunshade.
Deck-chair.

Bulgarian colourings are much in evidence this season both for costume trimmings and caps the latest novelty in headgear being furnished by the "Michu" model, a bright little all-rubber silk affair with side rosettes. Another dainty design is the "brewer's cup" finished off with tassels. The vogue of the two-piece silk garment is now at its highest, specially smart being those bright-coloured costumes which are slashed up the sides and held together with strappings. Plain bands of white braid are in some cases taking the place of the ordinary shoulder strap. Nowadays it is only the expert girl swimmer who prefers the one piece garment in stockingette to the very elaborate silk article. Shoes with rope or rubber soles are to be had in silk plaids and satins of all shades. For rougher wear canvas ankle shoes are very popular.

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

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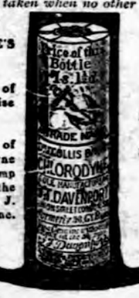

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